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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Old Arguments for Arms

Piracy Calls for Bludgeons

The Load Japan Shoulders

¶ **Navy Policy**—"I imagine," says Representative Kitchen in the House, "that if Japan can conquer China, she might be able, as they were back yonder under Genghis Khan, to sweep the whole of Asia and take Europe. If they did that, then they could take this country."

• **Since the days** of "the scourge of Asia," such fuel has kindled the fire under armament programs. And the United States Congress is today debating a measure, not only to raise America's Navy to treaty strength, but 20 per cent beyond that point. Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, defends naval expansion as a means of matching the Italian-German-Japanese combination, as a means of sustaining the Monroe Doctrine, as a means of protecting "national rights." Questions: Does American safety demand such a Navy? Are national rights being confused with imperialistic rights? Are not the Navy and the State Department planning different uses for the augmented naval forces—the navy planning merely the energetic policing of American rights, the State Department planning vaguely some ultimate co-operative policing of the world? • As long as these questions evoke no answers, has America a coherent foreign policy?

¶ **More Mediterranean Piracy**—Again a shadow flits under the blue surface of the Mediterranean; a crash; an explosion; a lurid glow; and a British coal-laden merchantman, settles, sinks, with the loss of eleven men. Thus Spain's civil war again extends to the sea lanes and a problem fraught with danger is added to many-problemed Europe. Immediately the Spanish Government accuses Italy of the outrage, charging that the Fascists had dispatched four destroyers and two submarines to the Spanish insurgent fleet. Immediately Britain dispatches four destroyers, armed with depth bombs, to the Mediterranean area. Immediately Parliament reassembles in London after the Christmas vacations prepared to wrestle with the threat of "war on earth," which both Spain and Italy emphasize. • Thus piracy in the Mediterranean—resumed in defiance of the Nyon conference—serves further warning on peaceful nations that blackguards, respectful only of bludgeons, are abroad in the world.

¶ **Japan's Too Hearty Meal**—Japan staggers under the weight of its triumphs. Having bitten off more territory than it is prepared to digest, Japan today, in a fierce battle north of Shanghai, strives to connect its North Chinese conquests with those in Central China. China, reverting to Communist-advised guerrilla warfare, harries the Japanese with new effectiveness. At Geneva, cautious diplomats disappoint China with a proposed resolution recommending that each League member furnish China all assistance it deems "feasible." A diplomat will find the word "feasible" as roomy as a Kansas prairie. Less diplomatic London dock workers refuse to load a Japanese ship. An unofficial boycott among clubs and unions in democratic nations is said to be shutting the purses of 125,000,000 persons to Japanese products. • But the chief effect of the Sino-Japanese conflict is to feed the panic that fires the boilers in the munition plants of the world.

¶ **Lodge Lodges Complaint**—Regrettable the pun, but the fact remains that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has dislodged Democratic composure in the Senate. The youthful Senator, though outnumbered, accused the cock-of-the-walk Democrats of inconsistency in voting for his "prevailing wage" amendment to the housing bill at the special session and now opposing it. For four hours action on the housing bill marked time. Senators Wagner and Barkley squirmed to be thus confronted with their inconsistency. But the Lodge stones were hurled from a glass tower, for he, himself, after obtaining passage of his amendment, voted against the whole housing bill. Senator Minton charged Senator Lodge with Machiavellian tactics of sabotage. • The incident is notable mainly as a sign that some of the opposition in the Senate can be supplied by the Republicans.

¶ **Greasing the Ways**—Union labor in the United States prior to 1933 was constantly enmeshed in court injunctions against strikes, picketing, boycotts. The same legal net was spread for the National Labor Relations Board as several employers sought to stalemate this agency by injunctions. But now the Board is protected by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Its stride unbroken, the Board issues charges that the Ford Motor Company's Kansas City plant has illegally ousted 1400 workers for alleged union activity.

¶ **Work Relief Statistics**—Some form of Government relief went to 10 per cent of the people in the United States during September last, according to WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Between 30 and 36 per cent of the country's unemployed from November, 1935, to June, 1937, found work jobs on federal works programs.

In the Boston Section:

Sweatshop conditions curtailed by Rhode Island Minimum Wage Law.

Mayor Tobin to have complete budget in by March 1.

New electronic furnace at Harvard to revolutionize study of metals.

Lodge stirs Senate with fiery attack on Housing Bill.

***And* News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11**

Church of England Report Shows Latitude on Tenets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A report on Christian doctrine issued here by an authoritative committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York proved of such absorbing interest that the entire first edition was sold out in 48 hours.

This report reveals differences of opinion among leading members of the Church of England, in regard to a number of fundamental questions affecting their beliefs. Its contents are such that a Roman Catholic critic has described them as evidence that "one can be an Anglican clergyman or a bishop and yet deny the creed which the Church of England uses in its worship."

The report has been drawn up by 24 leading members of the Church of England who have spent no less than 14 years in investigating the questions involved. It is published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London.

The Archbishop of York, Chairman of the Commission, in an introductory notice says the object aimed at has been "to examine the differences of interpretation current in the Church of England and to elucidate the relation of these one to another." The Archbishop goes on to declare that while he himself is one of those who "wholeheartedly accept as historical facts the birth of our Lord from a Virgin Mother and the Resurrection of his physical body from death and the tomb," nevertheless he fully recognizes the position of those who "sincerely affirm the reality of our Lord's Incarnation without accepting one or both of these two events as actual historical occurrences, regarding the records rather as parables than as history."

The Archbishop goes on to refer to "wide divergencies within our Church" on the doctrine of the sacraments, also to those members of the Church who "reject the Gospel as a whole because they cannot believe in a second advent as conventionally portrayed."

The main section of the report indicates that these and other fundamental differences of belief are, in the opinion of the Commission, no bar to continued membership of the Church of England.

This is not all. The Commission rejects other tenets hitherto very

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Japanese Ship Held by Boycott

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—The Japanese steamer, Haruna Maru, is today detained in London docks owing to the refusal of dock workers here to load it with general cargo for Japan.

This protest against Japanese aggression in China has followed similar action by labor at Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, where on Jan. 22 the same vessel was successfully prevented from loading cargo of iron and steel also intended for Japan.

This labor measure is not officially supported by the Central Trades Unions, which think that the Government ought first to set an example by prohibiting trade with Japan upon a national scale. Nevertheless it has not been entered upon without strong support. At a meeting in Canning Town, London, Saturday, more than a thousand dock workers pledged themselves to do their utmost to help prevent anything likely to assist Japan. On Jan. 26 a deputation headed by Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, and including representatives of the entire labor, political and trade movements interviewed the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street to urge a national boycott against Japan. This is to be brought up again in Parliament. There also have been local demonstrations in a similar direction in Southampton, Liverpool and Manchester.

The widespread nature of the movement is indicated in a report issued yesterday by the British committee of a body known as the International Peace Campaign of which Viscount Cecil is Chairman and Sir Norman Angell, Vice Chairman. This report shows that clubs, societies and trades unions claiming to have a membership totaling 123,000,000 in Britain, America and elsewhere have passed resolutions supporting a boycott of Japanese trade. The report declares it to be fully within the competence of democratic peoples by peaceful means to so dislocate Japanese business as to render the continuance of war in China economically impossible.

Minor Business Has Its Eye On Federal Loans

Comes First on Agenda of President's Conference With Little Fellows

Washington Waits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—An alluring subject—loans for small businessmen—has been set as Topic Number One for this, as yet unpredictable, group which confers in Washington tomorrow and next day with President Roosevelt and other Government officials.

Thus apparently is laid on the shelf the topic that President Roosevelt said most of his small businessmen correspondents were interested in—amendment of the undistributed profits tax. It may be, of course, that the officially prepared and de-limited agenda will be departed from. But unless this is done, it would seem that topics which might be considered critical of present Administration policy have been weeded from the program.

This state of affairs—however it may be altered by the actual doings of the conferees—lends support to the critics who have feared it would be a "hand-picked" conference. As to personnel, the charge is only partly substantiated. Many of the invited guests, it is obvious, were quite unknown to Government authorities here, although there is a suspicion that some were selected because of their known views or information.

Agenda as Arranged

Here is the agenda—under which the conferees will divide into ten sub-committees—as given out by Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce:

1. Loans to small business.
2. Unemployment.
3. Fair trade practices and prices.
4. Social security.
5. Government research for small business.
6. Wages and hours legislation.
7. Housing.
8. Installment selling.
9. Development and location of small industries.
10. Miscellaneous subjects.

After the delegates meet in general session tomorrow, hear an address of welcome by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and a message from President Roosevelt, they will split into 10 group meetings. Guiding each meeting will be a representative of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. These Government officials will act as secretaries of the group, and will assist in the election of chairmen from among the small business men themselves.

The 10 chairmen, following their group meetings, will confer next day

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British Foreign Policy: Changes Due?

Advocate of close ties to France in new position as adviser—Reorganization of Foreign Office held likely to increase efficiency.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Speculation is rife in diplomatic circles about the effect on British policy of the surprise appointment of Sir Robert Vansittart to a new and specially created post—that of Chief Diplomatic Adviser on Foreign Affairs to the British Government.

Does it mean that Sir Robert's influence will be greater than ever? Or is his promotion merely a polite prelude to altering the policy Great Britain has consistently followed throughout his term of office, namely close co-operation with France?

Sir Robert has always been an ardent advocate of what it is now the fashion to call the Paris-London "axis," and it is of the utmost importance to Europe to know whether this policy will be continued now he is no longer Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. For Great Britain continues to occupy a key diplomatic position.

It is one of the duties of incumbents of the post Sir Robert has just vacated to assemble all the arguments for and against a particular policy so that the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Cabinet can take the decisions for which they and not the permanent officials of the Foreign Office are responsible. When these decisions have been reached it is the further duty of the permanent head of the Foreign Office to attend to the tactical details by which the main strategical objectives of policy are to be attained.

A Task of Magnitude

Only those who have actual experience of this work can fully realize what it entails. The political dispatches to and from the British Embassies abroad which are printed year by year for the confidential use of the Foreign Office and Embassy staffs run into a round dozen quarto volumes, each of several hundred pages. Only the political dispatches are printed. The others, whose name is legion, remain in type- or manu-script. In addition, countless memoranda and other highly confidential documents stay in the secret archives and are not included in the printed volumes.

Henceforward Sir Robert will have no control over these sides of British foreign policy which will be in the capable hands of his successor and former chief assistant, Sir Alexander Cadogan. It is inevitable that this should make a difference to the way in which British policy is conducted even if there is no change in its objectives.

Moreover, Sir Robert is brilliant and imaginative; Sir Alexander me-

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By a Staff Artist

Sir Robert Vansittart

Sir Alexander Cadogan

Sir Robert Becomes Chief Diplomatic Adviser on Foreign Affairs, While Sir Alexander Succeeds Him as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Is Policy of U. S. Consistent? Pittman Says Yes; Johnson No

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today defended the administration of President Roosevelt as following a consistent foreign policy and avoiding interference in domestic quarrels of other countries.

His comment followed an attack of Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, another member of the Committee, who charged that the New Deal had no foreign policy. He asserted that Mr. Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech in Chicago had carried a threat against Japan and other aggressor states which nothing in Mr. Cordell Hull's subsequent policy had supported.

Senator Pittman said he was not keen on the word "quarantine" and preferred the word ostracism.

"I think President Roosevelt in 1933 definitely laid down a policy which has since been followed of non-interference in local affairs in other governments and non-intervention. I assert that policy has been maintained absolutely by our government."

Without mentioning Japan by name, Senator Pittman declared the Country and the Senate undoubtedly resented violation of covenants but he declared that a formal American protest would have been a serious matter.

"There is a distinction between what a government may do and what a people may do," he said. "The people may express their resentment in any way they may desire to do and the people of the country may ostracize a criminal violator in any way they see fit."

Declaring he preferred the word ostracize to quarantine, Senator Pittman continued: "I approve of every act that our Government has done in its foreign policy; I am not indorsing specific language or words, because that is a matter of interpretation," but he emphatically declared that "we have not entered into any combination with any foreign country, military or otherwise."

Senator Johnson immediately demanded whether Senator Pittman was making an official announcement in the latter's statement. Senator Pittman replied that he was speaking on his own responsibility but had no doubt of the fact.

Senator Johnson then vigorously attacked President Roosevelt for using the implied threat of the word quarantine without putting it into effect or taking other action.

"In a crisis such as confronts the world today," he said, "the Foreign Relations Committee is entitled to know what if any plan is being followed. I cannot follow the Senator when he says that we should not pay attention to specific words or language. Remember that this statement was made by the responsible head of our nation."

"No man should utter a threat, much less a threat against another nation unless he is willing to carry it out."

Senator Johnson had earlier criticized President Roosevelt for his quarantine speech which he said was followed by a "peripatetic ambassador" to Belgium where nothing was done.

"We are in the pusillanimous position of threatening a country and not carrying it through," Senator Johnson added. "I ask today as yesterday, what is the policy of the United States."

Senator Borah entered the debate at this point. Before he had concluded he had attacked reports that the United States Navy officials were co-operating with British officials and elicited a reply from Senator Pittman that the United States is not depending upon the British Navy.

"I am keenly gratified with Mr. Pittman's statement," Senator Borah began. He charged that President Rosevelt's word in his Chicago speech had put the United States in a position which needed clarification. A spokesman of Great Britain, he said, recently declared that England is in daily relatinoship and communication with the United States on naval problems. He demanded what the relationship was and called the statement "most unfortunate."

Senator Borah said that Great Britain and the United States has embarked on a big navy policy. He asked against whom the policy was

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Japan's Stand Seen as Ending Naval Treaty

U. S., Britain and France Plan Parallel Notes to Tokyo

Race Is Speeded

Powers to Question Japan on Ships Exceeding Pact Limits

Naval developments in brief:

The United States will join with Britain and France in a formal request to Japan for the facts concerning that country's reported plan for building ships larger than treaties permit the three questioners, it was reported in well informed quarters at Washington.

A notable debate involving an anxious questioning and defense of the Roosevelt foreign policy was touched off in the Senate, with Senators Borah, Pittman and Johnson taking part.

Meanwhile, Admiral William D. Leahy told a House Committee that Japan is reported to be building warships larger than any possessed by the United States.

Off Southern California and at Pacific defense posts, training maneuvers were begun by combined United States navy, army and marine forces.

At Paris, the French Navy's projected emergency building program, ready to go before the Cabinet, was disclosed to include stiff additional appropriations to replace overage ships.

At Moscow, the Navy Commissar declared that Russia's coast defenses have tripled in the last five years.

U. S. Expected to Join Britain and France In Naval Note to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—While informal debate on American naval expansion began in Senate cloak rooms and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, expounded details of the President's program to a House Committee already at work on enabling legislation, new factors developed at the State Department which promise to speed the naval race to even greater proportions.

It was learned in informed quarters that a decision has been reached to join with Britain and France in a formal communication to the Japanese Government asking comment on reports that Japan is today building new warships in excess of Treaty limits binding the three questioners.

An informal British request for such information has already been made and produced no response. Representatives of the three countries concerned met in London on Jan. 28 and agreed tentatively on "parallel" formal communications to Japan. This action was ratified at the State Department here yesterday and the note will be sent shortly, it is learned authoritatively.

Japanese Intention

Behind this action is suspicion now bordering on conviction that Japan is actually exceeding Treaty limits both in size of battleships and also of cruisers. Japan is not bound by the Treaty limits, but Britain, France and the United States are so bound unless they can obtain convincing evidence that some nonsignatory nation is exceeding them.

So complete is this conviction now that a virtual understanding has been reached between the three democracies that they will scrap the tonnage limits on battleships and also the holiday in heavy cruisers. It is merely a question of setting the machinery in motion. Failure on the part of Japan to respond to the forthcoming communications will be deemed admission of treaty-excess construction. Denial would not carry conviction with either British or American officials who are understood to have obtained during the past few days information which they consider conclusive. But if there is a formal denial the three powers are understood to be prepared to go forward with abrogation of the treaty limits regardless.

A new element in the picture of reported Japanese naval construction is the cruiser question. It has long been reported that the 35,000-ton battleship limit was being exceeded. But now for the first time there is information that Japan is also upsetting the Treaty equilibrium in cruisers.

What Treaty Provided

The treaty provided for a holiday until 1942 in all heavy cruisers, ships of 10,000 tons mounting eight inch guns. Current reports are that Japan is not only building cruisers of this size, but is also arming them with guns larger than eight inches. Such ships would presumably resemble closely Germany's famous "pocket battleships," the ships which actually started the new naval race, and would result in an immediate desire for new construction here to meet this unorthodox type.

Meanwhile, distantly related to the whole process of refurnishment of American military strength, is the announcement that the Sixth Regiment of Marines will be withdrawn from Shanghai. It will be transferred to Honolulu on Feb. 18.

Troops Withdrawn

Official explanation offered for the change is that the need which resulted in a doubling of the Marine strength in Shanghai last fall

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Intimate Message From Washington

How Little Is Big, or How Big Is Little Seems to Be the Rub With President's 'Small Business' Conference

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 1

There have been many strange marches on Washington down through the years: There were Coxey's Army, and the bonus marchers, and the unemployed battalions, and, of course, there are always the freshmen Congressmen. But never have invitations been issued for so oddly assorted and astonishing a group as are coming here on Feb. 2 under the name of "small business-men."

There are about 756 of them invited, from some 40 states. Originally they were supposed to include only those who had written letters recently to President Roosevelt, asking for appointments because "big" businessmen had already had their days in court. Presumably these enterprising letter writers are still the nuclei of the group. But in some strange and unfathomable ways, the list has grown and grown, and set down in cold type it looks very odd and inexplicable indeed. But the gathering should not be prejudged. These delegates, brimming with the initiative which caused some of them to write to the President, will certainly bring to Washington a cross-section it has never before witnessed.

Since "mea culpa" is a safe beginning, perhaps it should be first recorded that among the invited guests is H. B. Elliston—H. B. E.—the financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Elliston had not written or telegraphed to the President, nor communicated with him in any other way. He is not a "small business-man." He is a newspaperman. In that capacity, he is known to the Department of Commerce and the White House, which made up the lists, and it can only be assumed that he was invited to leaven the lump of individuals who had written.

Hi, Mohawk!

Quite possibly, some leavening will be required. The Washington bureau of the Monitor ventures to analyze the list of 500 with some temerity, because it can identify personally but a few of the invitees. For instance, cheek by jowl with Mr. Elliston is "Mohawk Pete," Watertown, Mass. Presumably Bay State readers know who "Mohawk Pete" is, and what Massachusetts knows today, Washington may know tomorrow.

Other states are represented by equally striking delegates. Take Kansas—the state of Alfred M. Landon and William Allen White and John Brown of Osawatomie. Fair Kansas has only one representative on the list. He is O. A. Nordlund, Prop., of the Swede Coffee House, Lindsborg, Kansas. Lindsborg is a picturesque town, and its Scandinavians are filled with energy and talent, and no doubt a Swedish coffee house beats all other kinds. But it is interesting to speculate whether Mr. Nordlund is entirely representative of the small businessmen of the Sunflower State.

Then take Maine and Vermont. Or rather, take Vermont, for evidently Maine businessmen have entirely given up writing to the President. Not one of them is invited, and there is only one Vermonter. He is E. L. Chatterton, 24 Oak Grove Avenue, Brattleboro, Vt., and the Washington bureau has not the slightest idea what kind of small business he attends to.

The franchiseless District of Columbia is well represented among the 500, though they have no votes. There is Moses Herzog, President of the No Tangle Key Kase Company, and there is Karl A. Crowley, solicitor-general of the Post Office Department. Now, Mr. Crowley is one of James A. Farley's principal luminaries, and surely nobody is going to pretend that the United States Post Office is small business. Why Mr. Crowley is included in the list is anybody's guess.

Other selections are more credible. There is, for example, Miss Mary Bradley of Bradley's Little Folks' Shop, 9 East 5th Avenue, Gary, Ind. That's little business—for little people. And certainly the state of the knitted bootee trade in Steeltown Gary will have a direct bearing on the capital goods industry. Miss Bradley, therefore, ought to be a good delegate, if she thinks it worthwhile to pay the fare to Washington.

But on the other hand, there is Samuel Klein of 225 West 34th Street, New York City. If this is the fabulous S. Klein of Union Square, whose cut-rate ladies' garments are known to several continents, he is certainly not small business. He is a mammoth businessman, and in mammoth sizes, too.

How They Line Up

Lots of other invitees are simply riddles to the Washington reporter. Is Al Williams of the Al Williams Health System, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., small or big business? Washington doesn't know.

Yet here is H. S. Guy, President of the Goodyear Rubber Company, Middletown, Conn. That sounds big. But E. A. Westbury of the Westbury Shoe Store, Iowa Falls, Iowa, is indubitably small business. And Washington wonders about Miss Gladys Walton, 49 Wood Street, Boodbury, N. J. Presumably the Department of Commerce means Woodbury, N. J. But the list very unobligingly does not identify Miss Walton.

E. Mori of the Landis Theater, Vineland, N. J., is more self-explanatory. Norman Cousins, editor of Current History Magazine, New York City, is likewise identifiable, but not as a small businessman. O. H. Chaisdey, President, Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., 115 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is pretty big business. What about Frederick H. Schmalz, the Elsie Trimmed Hat Company, Fourth Floor, Alderway Building, Portland, Oregon? Will he find the transcontinental trip worth while? And Nathan Kaufman, the Darling Shop, Morganton, W. Va. What does he sell?

Washington—or at least that well-informed part of it which has seen this extraordinary list—waits agape with interest for Wednesday's aggregation.

Yet it is easy to be too cynical about these delegates. Who knows? The familiar energy, patriotism and common sense of the American small enterpriser, coupled with intelligent direction from the Commerce Department, may turn what looks like a heterogeneous march on Washington into a genuine national town meeting.

Actors' Support Is Sought to Curb Ticket Speculation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A maximum mark-up of 75 cents on theater tickets sold by brokers is provided for in proposals by the League of New York Theaters placed before the Actors' Equity Association here today.

The recommendations are aimed at elimination of abuses by brokers who buy up large blocks of theater tickets and sell them at exorbitant fees. Instances have been reported when tickets whose box office price was less than $5 have been sold from $25 to $100 or more each. Charges have frequently been made that certain producers were in league with these brokers.

Acceptance by the Actors' Equity Association, it is believed, would be sufficient to bring recalcitrant producers into line.

Under the plan, a broker would be called upon to post a surety bond guaranteeing his good faith and would contribute a fixed amount from the sale of every ticket for the enforcement of the regulation, which embodies most of the reforms attempted under the National Administration's theater code.

Name of Baby Princess Registered in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Princess of the Netherlands, born yesterday to Crown Princess Juliana, today was named Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgaard.

The name was registered officially by the local Burgomaster in the presence of Premier Hendrik Colijn, while the father, Prince Bernhard, consort to the heiress to the throne, looked on. The simple ceremony took place in the Palace of Soestdijk, Princess Juliana's country home near here. Today was an official holiday in celebration of the new arrival. Armgaard is the name of Prince Bernhard's mother.

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Of All Things . . !

Something New in Potatoes

ST. PAUL (AP)—Here's a flash for baked potato lovers:

A new variety, which its developers predict, may surpass the famous cobbler in popularity in some sections, has been introduced by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is the "Mesaba," described by its breeders, Drs. F. A. Krantz and A. G. Tolaas, as "decidedly superior to the cobbler for market purposes and of great appeal to the housewife" because of its shallow eyes and uniformly smooth surface. Those characteristics make possible easy peeling with a minimum of waste.

The Mesaba was developed from a cross made 12 years ago between the Russett Rural and a seedling obtained from the Early Ohio variety. It does especially well on peat soils, the University Farm horticulturist said, but tests indicated it may have a wide adapation.

When Studying Is Fun

TICONDEROGA, N. Y. (AP)—The Ticonderoga public schools have added a skiing course to the traditional "three R's" curriculum. More than 500 youngsters receive free lessons three times weekly, furnished by the Ticonderoga Ski Club.

Dimes Pay Trip Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Marion Newbury of Mobile, Ala., is planning a trip to Europe on the dimes she has saved since she was a child.

Miss Newbury, a student in the Louisiana State University College of Arts and Sciences and flutist in the university orchestra, will pay her way with the L. S. U. traveling laboratory, which will sail from New York on June 17 for six weeks' travel and study in Europe.

For Trailer Wear

CHICAGO (AP)—And now there has been designed a "correct costume" for trailer traveling.

An example of these very new trailer togs was modeled at the fashion clinics held at the Merchandise Mart for thousands of buyers in town for the semi-annual wholesale clothing markets.

This new idea for trailer jaunting is a trim tailored jacket-and-overall suit in blue striped mattress ticking. The overalls are fitted at the waist and the blouse closes with a red metal slide fastening. The jacket is hip-length.

Travels, but Not Far

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—It's a small world to some people but to William Chambers, well—

In 47 years as a railroad engineer, he traveled thousands of miles but never left the city limits.

"The farthest I ever got," he remarked with a smile as he retired from his job, "was shunting cars down to League Island."

Now, what's he going to do with his spare time? Travel, he says.

Clearance, but No Sale

CRESTON, Iowa (AP)—Still possessors of numerous odds and ends left from an auction sale, Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, who were leaving the city, put the remnants on the front porch under a sign reading, "Help Yourself."

Within an hour the porch was cleared.

Libraries and Radio Expand Cultures of Two Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Not only are trade agreements between the United States and Latin America being worked out, but an accelerated cooperative effort to bring about a better inter-appreciation of the cultural ideals of the two continents is seen.

Librarians are coming up from South America to study library technique in the United States, radio broadcasts are interpreting the history and development of the people in the countries below the Rio Grande, books of North America are being exhibited in shops in Latin America, and other signs of better understanding are apparent, according to the American Library Association here.

Word has just been received here that some of the countries in South America are adopting some of the same ideals which are being followed in the United States concerning library service. To get more books out to more people is the aim in both continents, it is found. The practice of sending librarians into the other continent to study library techniques is growing, and the exchange of actual volumes has increased during the past year, it is reported.

Latin America by Radio

The radio broadcast, "The Brave New World," which gives a vast sweep of the history of Latin America developed around the lives of its great leaders, is believed to be the first time in history that one government has spent time and money on a sustained effort to help its own citizens appreciate the ideals of peoples across the border. It is sponsored by the Office of Education of the United States Government and continues until April 25. It means that every Monday night the people of the United States can listen to a dramatic and accurate story of the continent to the south.

Other means of bringing the two continents closer together in regard to cultural ideals have been reported to the American Library Association here. The aim of getting more books out to more people which has been adopted in the United States is now one of the objectives in the Argentine Republic, it is found. For every 8000 people in that country there is now a popular library, while in the United States there is only one popular library for every 11,000 people. Moreover weekly broadcasts concerned with new books, biography of authors, library news and trends were inaugurated last July.

In the Argentine Republic library circulation has increased from over 2,000,000 to more than 3,000,000 and the number of registered readers has jumped from a little over 800,000 to more than 1,000,000 in the last four years, the report showed. The opening of a book shop by an institute interested in the exchange of cultural relations has stimulated appreciation of books from north of the Rio Grande, it was reported.

Brazil Library Reorganized

One of the most interesting developments in library service in Latin America is to be found in Brazil. There a student from Columbia University in New York has reorganized the whole library catalogue. She reports that a children's library, two traveling libraries, and various branches are planned, as well as a $400,000 new building.

An exchange of professors between Brazil and the United States and the development of a North American library system in Brazil are planned by a newly established institute. Moreover, the institute has recently sponsored talks by United States librarians in that country and plans to publish books concerning the contributions of the United States to Brazilian progress.

In Chile, too, library service is growing. Some 18 libraries have been added during the past year. In Colombia a recent government decree provided that 100 copies of all government publications are to be furnished for the purpose of international exchange.

Survey by Tulane

A survey is now being made of Middle American and the West Indies libraries to determine what source material is extant. The survey is being made by Tulane University under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. According to the report it is found that there is much interest aroused in modernizing library systems in this part of the Americas.

Guatemala has passed a law by which all public documents prior to 1821 be transferred to a central archive building just completed. Other central American countries are taking definite steps to preserve all archive material. Moreover, rich private collections, far more extensive than was anticipated, have been found.

"We are planning to continue on into the West Indies during the coming year," said Arthur E. Gropp, chairman of the American Library Association Committee on Library Co-operation With Latin America. Dr. Gropp stopped in Chicago for the mid-winter library convention prior to his going to the islands.

Coal-Bin Drama Draws Crowd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—An old coal bunker has been made into a theater at the Woodstock branch of the Public Library. Bits of the old coal bin itself have been built into the stage and dramatic groups are putting on regular performances for the people of the neighborhood.

Some of the library sub-stations have been put to it to find a space for a little theater, but in 11 of them stages have been constructed and three more are planned for the immediate future.

One of the largest of the three new ones will be at Port Richmond with an auditorium seating 250 persons. Since the community has many Scandinavian settlers the theater will be constructed to resemble an old Swedish meeting house, with walls of knotty pine and seats like old church pews. A fireplace is to be added and by merely drawing the stage curtains, the auditorium can be transformed into a comfortable place for children's story hours.

Ingenuity has been required not only to put theaters into buildings where no theaters were contemplated but to obtain equipment and decoration at the minimum price. Cloth has been bought by the bolt and WPA seamstresses have made it into curtains. WPA carpenters and painters made the scenery and electricians, with a short period of preliminary instruction, have been able to fabricate and assemble switchboards and lighting tieups.

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New Small Diesel in Action

Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors in Charge of Research, Demonstrates to a Group of Newspaper Men the Operation of Small, Light-Weight, Two-Cycle Diesel Engine

Diesels: Is a New Small Power Unit Due?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 1—With the opening here of General Motors' newest plant equipped to produce small diesel engines on a mass scale for the first time in engineering history, the motor industry revives speculations that it is preparing for the first major shift in the world's sources of power since the advent of the gasoline engine.

Within another two weeks there will emerge from this modern plant containing facilities for turning out diesels of 22 to 1200 horsepower, the first realistic challenge to gasoline supremacy in the highway field since Henry Ford turned from his discouraging experiments with steam engines to emit the startling rejoinder, "Let's try gasoline."

And before the average motorist gets his car out of winter storage, a second diesel plant opening in La Grange, Ill., will re-emphasize General Motors intentions of thoroughly plumbing the possibilities of putting the nation behind fuel oil burning engines capable of 30 to 40 miles to the gallon at a cost of 7 to 10 cents a gallon.

Fifty Engines a Day

As part of its unprecedented program to seek new sources of cheap power and thus to make the automobile more widely available to motorists in the lower-income brackets, the Detroit company will give over its Winton plant in Cleveland to the assembling and distribution of diesel "power packages." Output of the Detroit plant is set at 50 engines a day and completed units will start rolling off the assembly lines within two weeks, it is said.

Thus does the largest manufacturer of modern automobiles scuttle the impression created by many engineers in recent years that the diesel engine, so far as passenger car operation is concerned, is just another gadget for research laboratories to toy with. On the contrary, the laboratories will be told to make a sincere, determined effort to prove that the heretofore bulk oil-burning engine can be made as practicable for passenger car use as it now is in marine, electric utilities and locomotive fields.

In other words, the diesel engine seems destined to make more rapid strides during the next few years than it has made in the last five toward revolutionizing the world's source of power. Its chief advantage over gasoline engines is that it requires no expensive fuel refining process. It burns the same fuel oil that heats the home. And a gallon of oil can be purchased for less than one-half the cost of gasoline. Furthermore, a diesel engine will give twice the mileage of gasoline engines to the fuel gallon.

Like Ford's Example

The search inaugurated by General Motors is not unlike the pioneering efforts of Henry Ford, who turned to gasoline because of the tremendous waste of power in steam propulsion. Where the steam engine is said to convert a maximum of 6 per cent of the potential energy of fuel into power, the gasoline engine obtains 19 per cent. But the diesel oil-burning motor converts 33 per cent of fuel energy into power.

Hence, the diesel engine is credited with a termal efficiency almost twice that of gasoline engines and more than five times that of steam engines.

Why, then, has General Motors waited so long to tap this potential source of cheap power? Because up to now the principle upon which the diesel operates has required bulky construction completely impracticable for mounting beneath a passenger car hood.

Like the gasoline engine, the diesel transforms fuel into power through internal combustion. But where the gas engine ignites the fuel by an electric spark, the diesel uses hot air. Remember the old hand pump of bicycling days? Recall how the piston forced into the cylinder heated the pump so you could hardly touch it? If you had blocked up the air exit chamber, then forced down the piston, you would have obtained an excellent illustration of how the diesel engines work.

Ignited by Hot Air

The piston moves down, the compressed air rises in temperature, a spray of oil is injected into the bottom of the cylinder and ignited by contact with the hot air. The explosion drives the piston upward on its power stroke.

Through this principle of firing, the diesel does away with carburetors and spark ignition systems.

Far from being an overnight decision, the General Motors development program is the culmination of five years of improvements in fuel-oil burning engines that have grown apace with the rapid advancement of gasoline engines. Diesel expansion, however, has been confined chiefly to marine, electric power development, railroad and trucking fields.

Every day persons read by electric light generated with diesel motors. Passengers on streamlined trains ride comfortably into an era of fuel-oil engines. Ocean liners, yachts and zeppelins have accepted the diesel engine to whirl their propellers. Trucks are next in line as a promising field for broad diesel expansions.

Lastly, the passenger automobile is attracting experimentations with diesels, although Charles F. Kettering, vice-president in charge of research for General Motors recently declared that he would sell a diesel-powered automobile at this time on only one condition, namely, that "I be allowed to take the next boat for Europe."

When Engines Are Right

His answer as to when diesels will actually go into passenger cars is: "As soon as the engines are good enough." Today problems that once seemed insurmountable are melting before the penetrating heat of microscopic research.

Most motorists recall when the diesel engine was ridiculously bulky, weighing 400 pounds per horsepower compared with 10 to 12 pounds per horsepower for 1938 gasoline engines. Recent introductions of new metal alloys have opened the diesel to ventures in research on a scale promising to extract millions of dollars from motorcar treasuries in the next few years.

Experimentation will revolve chiefly around the problem of making diesels as inexpensively as gasoline engines. For the present, General Motors program of research definitely indicates that oil-burning engines are on the upswing. Commenting on the trend, C. L. Cummins, president of the Cummins Engine Company, declared: "I look for an expansion in the diesel field which may well be large enough to show the way out of industrial recessions and technological unemployment for a good many years to come."

Youth Council Opposes War

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the National Council of Methodist Youth asserted yesterday it would not support the Government in a Far Eastern War.

"It will not be our war," the Committee said in a letter to President Roosevelt. "We cannot fight in it."

The committee, headed by Thomas Pendell of Los Angeles, who made the letter public, said, "We express the opinion of the National Council of Methodist Youth through this Committee, Mr. President, when we say: 'If you lead us into war in the Far East, we will not support your Administration in that war.'"

24-Hour Policy

The group protested "the provisional 24-hour foreign policy of your Administration; particularly in the State Department."

"Our further indictment against you, Mr. President," they wrote, "includes your recently announced naval expansion program. . . . we condemn, as two steps in the militarization of America, your program for the increase of the Navy by 20 per cent, and the further extension of the Army."

The Committee protested to the President also "the manner in which you defeated the Ludlow war referendum measure in Congress.

"You spoke and acted against any real use of the democratic process which you spoke so much about in the last election. . . . Mr. President, were you afraid such an amendment would hamper your war preparations? We believe that it would."

Some Commendation

The group said it noted "certain factors in your internal program which call forth our commendation."

"We admire," they said, "your insistence on the restoration of purchasing power. However, this must not be built on a false pre-war economy of rearmament; rather, on the more stable elements of your program of soil conservation, Federal housing, and cheap electric power."

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Ships Report Weather After 72-Hour 'Silence'

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Radio operators aboard ships in the Pacific Ocean broke a 72-hour silence in so far as the San Francisco Weather Bureau was concerned yesterday and heralded rain and moderate gales for most of the West Coast.

A conference reportedly was being planned to discuss the situation of the radio operators, who have said they regarded the sending of weather reports at 4 a. m. daily as a thankless and payless job.

Meteorologists had been severely handicapped by the silence of the radio operators. Resumption of the reports followed a request by officers of the Radio Telegraphists' Association.

Discrimination Denied in Fishing Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—In order to allay a popular misapprehension that Japanese-American relations were strained by incidents arising out of Federal inquiry into the registration of fishing vessels on this coast, it was announced that this sort of inquiry has been carried on for many years, and only happened to cause incidents at this time of diplomatic tensity in the Pacific.

Although the first two fishing boat seizures concerned Japanese ships, the investigation is officially proceeding under non-discriminating orders to make sure that only American citizens register vessels.

Laws limiting registry to American citizens have been in existence longer than most Federal officers here can remember, but enforcement did not become important to Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor until the investigation began here more than a year ago by experts in marine law under Federal assignment.

While all fishing boats of interharbor cruising range were licensed only by American owners, many of the smaller craft were given licenses with no regard for nationality of the applicant.

With laws on registration being under the Department of Commerce, they are enforced by personnel of the port collector of customs, in the Treasury Department, as field officers for the Department of Commerce.

The first round of investigation here by agents of the District Attorney netted a Federal Court order for the United States Marshal to seize the two vessels on charges of improper registration.

And although these involved Japanese, the investigation is encircling about 75 of the 250 classified as shipping vessels in this harbor. Many of the employees on these vessels are of Slavic, Italian, and Portuguese extraction, if not of birth, and the investigators are making sure that these boats are owned only by American citizens.

Until the non-discriminating nature of the probe was made clear, many canners and members of the chamber of commerce voiced loud objections. Subsequently, most of these have formally endorsed the investigation.

Salmon Safeguards Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—A move to protect American salmon fishing in the Bering Sea was supported by Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska Delegate to Congress, today, with the assertion that "armed conflict" might follow Japanese "encroachments" on Alaskan fishing grounds.

He suggested that possibility in a statement prepared for the House Merchant Marine Committee's hearing on a bill to protect the territory's fisheries.

"I am gravely apprehensive that unless suitable legislation be passed there will be an armed conflict in Bering Sea," he said.

He said he had reliable information that American fishermen, faced with the knowledge that Japanese encroachments would exhaust the salmon fishery, would resort to force against the Japanese if the Government did not protect them and their jobs.

The bill, introduced by Mr. Dimond, would make it unlawful for anyone to fish for salmon in waters adjacent to the Alaskan coast except under Commerce Department regulations.

It would declare United States' jurisdiction over all Alaskan waters east of the international boundary in Bering Sea where the depth is less than 100 fathoms and which the President has designated as a salmon fishery enforcement area.

Vessels found in such areas could be boarded by American officers and seized if there were any violation of the proposed law.

Japan repeatedly has denied, Mr. Dimond said, that any Japanese are engaged in commercial salmon fishing in territorial waters.

But in 1937, he said, it was believed several million salmon may have been taken out by Japanese ships.

Chicago's War on Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As the first group of families move out of unfit homes into the airy, modern Jane Addams Houses which the government built here, Chicago takes stock of its progress in solving the slum problem and finds it is making slow, but definite, progress.

In actual numbers of dwellings, the federally built housing projects are not big enough to make any big change in the housing situation here. The first unit to be completed provides homes for about 300 families, and when the three projects in different parts of the city are thrown open to occupants in the next month or two, just 2,414 families will be transplanted from bad homes to good. In a city of over 3,000,000, where 78,000 families are said to be living in houses or flats which fail to meet ordinary sanitary standards, this is not going to take care of any large percentage of the need.

Selection of Tenants

But the new publicly-built homes are expected to have an influence beyond their actual capacity to house families. Perhaps their chief value, declares Arthur Bohnen, consultant to the new Chicago Housing Authority which leases and manages the projects, is in showing low-wage earners what kind of homes they ought to aspire to, and thus bring about a demand from slum-dwellers themselves for better homes.

Housing officials here made a rather surprising discovery this winter in connection with their job of selecting tenants for the new homes. They found that the people who needed them most didn't apply in any great numbers. The big demand came from people of earning capacity somewhat above that held as a maximum for tenants of these homes, people living in houses which, while not good, still could not be classified as sub-standard. But the families housed in those damp, dark, crowded quarters that cause so much concern to students of the City's social problems failed to put in their bids in like numbers.

True, the very poorest families could not qualify, for tenants must earn at least three times as much as the rent and this eliminated families on relief. But housing studies show that there are great numbers of families headed by wage earners who are living in very bad quarters. The housing officials expected these people to swamp them with demands. But see what happened.

Few Eligible Families Apply

Ninety per cent of the first group of applicants were rejected, not because they couldn't pay the rents but because they earned too much, said Miss Elizabeth Wood, secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority. Of those that remained, 60 per cent were declared ineligible because the houses they are now living in are not classifiable as sub-standard.

What did this indicate? To Miss Wood, it seemed to show that the people living under the worst conditions in the city lacked the courage or enterprise to apply for the new houses.

"Our task now," said Miss Wood, "is to reach these inarticulate people and show them that they are eligible."

Anti-Vaccine Fight Is Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection is today strongly on record in support of the case of John Marsh, of Carlisle, Pa., who has taken court action to uphold his right to refuse to have his children vaccinated and also against the importation of monkeys from India for laboratory experiments. These resolutions featured an all-day meeting of anti-vivisecionists from 11 states held at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

H. Eugene Gardner, attorney for Mr. Marsh, told the meeting that the issue was not "the merits or demerits of vaccination, but the fundamental rights of a citizen in his community." According to Mr. Gardner, these rights have been interfered with through existing Pennsylvania statutes.

"Because the vaccination of his brother's children brought loss of eyesight to one of them and proved fatal to another, Mr. Marsh took the stand that his children would not be vaccinated," Mr. Gardner continued. "There is a law in Pennsylvania which compels a man to send his children to school. There is another law which provides that he must have them vaccinated. Mr. Marsh's claim is that he sent his children to school, but they were refused admission. Failure to have them vaccinated, it is charged, is failure to send children to school."

Mr. Marsh has been sent to jail, has lost his job, and with his family had been placed on relief, Mr. Gardner said. Meanwhile, the continuance of his relief grant has been threatened by county officials unless he complied with the ruling on vaccination. Intercession by Governor Earle has, however, averted this, Mr. Gardner added.

A protest is being made by the conference against the use of funds raised at the President's birthday ball which, according to an announcement attributed to Dr. Joseph Wall, head of the Children's Hospital in Washington, will not be used for the immediate aid of victims of infantile paralysis, but will go solely for further laboratory experiments. These, it was charged, involve an increased demand for monkeys.

Miss Eleanor Baldwin of Boston, Executive Secretary of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, reported the greatest membership growth for 1937 in the history of the organization which she represented—an increase of 642 members.

The conference adopted a proposal to proceed in court against all forms of cruelty to animals.

Thomas W. Pond, Baltimore, was was re-elected president, Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell, New York City, corresponding secretary; Miss L. M. Kress, Cleveland, Ohio, recording secretary, and Miss Jessie Bailey, New York, treasurer.

Pension Reserve Plan Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two pieces of advice to cities endeavoring to set up pension systems for their employees are offered by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association here, in a report recently published.

1. Be sure the retirement system is set up under the actuarial reserve plan, which the law requires insurance companies to follow.

2. Make the system jointly contributory, if practicable.

Hundreds of city officials are tussling with the problem of pensions at the present time because public employees do not come under provisions of the Social Security Act, the Association points out.

Would Spread Costs

The finance officers recommend plans on an actuarial reserve basis in order to spread the costs equitably and certainly over the period of years worked by the employees and to make possible the accumulation of compound interest which thus comes to carry a substantial portion of the cost of the pensions.

Giving reasons for this recommendation the finance officers state: "Under the actuarial reserve plan, an actuary estimates the future costs of benefits on the basis of mortality and experience tables. He is thus able to adjust yearly pay roll sums plus interest which must be accumulated for the municipality to meet its benefit obligations during any year. Compound interest earnings are figured in, and they greatly reduce the amount of contributions necessary from both employees and municipalities. To show how such interest builds up the fund, the Association notes that compound interest earnings on $1 saved each year for 40 years amount to $44.55.

Actuary Should Set Costs

Before deciding what benefits a retirement system shall include, an actuary should determine the costs so that contributions may be easily allocated and reasonable pension limits maintained, the report advises.

The actuarial reserve plan, it concludes, preserves an equilibrium between benefits and costs by computing the payments necessary to meet future obligations. Small-scale retirement systems generally are not workable, it declares, because of the administrative expense required. But New York and New Jersey have worked out procedures whereby small city pensions may be incorporated into a state-wide plan.

New York Lad, Guest of Joe Penner, Reverses Old 'Under-Privileged' Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A red-haired, freckle-faced boy of the old "Hell's Kitchen" district here is telling his pals today that a popular fancy about his neighborhood has been reversed—a Tenth Avenue urchin is not necessarily under-privileged, he may be "over-privileged."

The boy is Bernard "Red" Sharkey, of No. 774 Tenth Avenue. He has just returned home from Hollywood, where he was the guest of Joe Penner, "the best guy in California," otherwise known as a radio "star." Ten days ago, "Red" went to the West Coast by air, through the courtesy of the United Air Lines, to present to Joe Penner an award by the Boys' Athletic League, of which he is a member, signifying that among all radio entertainers enjoyed by more than 22,000 boys and girls here, Joe Penner heads the list.

"Red" is still almost too thrilled to talk about his trip. But he didn't forget his pals on Tenth Avenue, for he brought back 39 autographs of Hollywood's famous which he is going to distribute among his friends, he says.

Wearing cowhide boots, blue denims and a man-styled "windbreaker" jacket of dark leather—all the gifts of Joe Penner, selected by Mrs. Penner—"Red" showed up at the league headquarters, 446 West Fifty-fourth Street, today, to tell of his adventures.

"Joe took me to Palm Springs for a vacation," he said "He let me ride horseback, took me to the 'movies,' let me visit the M-G-M studio, fixed it so I could ride a 'bike.' Joe is the best one out there. What's he like? He's like any other person that likes you."

"Red," who is a pupil at Public School 69, Manhattan, was selected because of his fine record at camp, his ability to make a speech to other boys about the benefits of outdoor life, and his general character qualities. He was described by an official of the league as "polite, witty, not overbearing."

"Red" is the son of a woman who is a domestic servant, and has been regarded as one of an underprivileged group. He is known chiefly for his up-standing carrot-colored hair, his cogitating grey eyes and genial smile. He likes sports.

"Some day I want to be an engineer," he told this reporter.

Private Mine Guards Outlawed

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1 (AP)—Privately paid mine guards, blamed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., for "scores of shootings and dynamitings," will be outlawed under two laws which become effective 90 days after adjournment of the Kentucky General Assembly, March 1.

Such guards, deputized by the county sheriffs but paid directly by coal mine operators, were the subject of extended testimony during the Senate Civil Liberties Committee's investigation last spring of violence in the southeastern Kentucky coal fields. The committee of which La Follette was chairman was told that in Harlan County at that time there were 379 deputy sheriffs but that only "eight or ten" of them were paid through the office of Sheriff Theodore R. Middleton. The others were paid directly by the operators whose property they guarded.

Testimony that many of the deputized mine guards had criminal records and that the guards had shot labor organizers and had driven others from Harlan County was given.

The new legislation, passed by the Kentucky General Assembly and signed by Gov. A. B. Chandler last week, consists of two separate bills. One makes it illegal for any private individual or corporation to pay any part or all of the salary of a non-elective peace officer. The other sets up the qualifications of such officers and provides for their appointment by the Governor. The payment of their salaries must be through the State. The bills did not carry emergency clauses and so do not become effective until the usual 90-day period after the assembly adjourns.

College Student Shortage In Future Is Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Colleges may face the problem of finding a sufficient number of students within the next 10 years because of population trends, according to Frank H. Bowles, director of Columbia University Admissions. In view of the "shortage of students anticipated," Mr. Bowles recommends the restriction of building programs, conservative financing, and the elimination of all expenditures of doubtful value.

There was a decrease of primary school students from 21,126,210 in 1926-27 to 20,392,561 in 1936-37, his annual report says. The implication is that there will be fewer students in high schools and, consequently, fewer applicants for admission to college, it is emphasized.

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Farouk Opens Conference On World Communications

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (AP)—King Farouk today opened the International Telecommunications Conference before delegates of 62 countries, including the United States.

The conference may last three months and is to revise radio, telegraph and telephone regulations fixed by an International Convention in 1932.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, heading the American group, said major difficulties included allocation of "available radio frequencies to the needs of communications of the world."

He said the American delegation considered radio press service of "national significance" and would encourage "every possible way" to speed such service to "multiple destinations." He foresaw "confusion and chaos" if the Conference failed.

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (CP)—The Telecommunications Conference aims at the international regulation of all international communication, and the conventions it approves are binding from one conference to the next on the signatories. Canada, however, is not signatory to those parts of the convention that deal with telephone and telegraph communication regulation, rates and other matters in this field being fixed in Canada by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Administration of the regulations is in the hands of the Bureau of International Telecommunications at Berne, Switzerland.

Canada radio officials do not expect material changes in the old Madrid Convention. None have been proposed on the agenda and the general opinion is that the Convention has worked satisfactorily. The chief proposal to be made by the Canadian delegates at the present meeting is that more stringent frequency and instability tolerances be adopted, the proposal being based on the progress of radio efficiency since the Madrid convention was drawn up.

The Convention defines various classes of wireless stations and the classes of emissions from each. Frequencies are set up in the whole spectrum and alloted to different services and regions. Regional agreements are made by signatories to avoid interference.

President Stands by Barkley For Kentuckian Senate Seat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—For the second time in 10 days, despite all the talk about "never interfering in primary contests," President Roosevelt's stamp of approval has been placed on the re-electoral drive of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader.

The second endorsement — announced flatly by two Blue-Grass-State political leaders who had conferred with the President—came a few min tes after Mr. Roosevelt had talked with Senator Barkley's prospective opponent, the ebullient Gov. A. B. ("Happy") Chandler. Governor Chandler is an eager New Dealer, too, but there is no knowing how long he will continue to express his enthusiasm, if he is opposed by the White House for this Senate seat.

Evidently the President believes himself justified in departing from his usual rule of non-interference between two perfectly good Democrats when his majority leader's political life is at stake. Whether he will also breach his rule in the case of Senators who oppose him regularly—particularly in last year's Supreme Court fight—remains to be seen. But the precedent of supporting one Democrat openly against another is a dangerous one for any President to adopt, as all political observers recognize, for it leads to almost irresistible demands for endorsement by others, and corresponding resentment from the side that does not get the backing.

Chandler Visit

The President's first boost up for Senator Barkley came on Jan. 22, when he sent his secretary to Louisville, Ky., to attend a testimonial dinner to the burly Senator, but announced that he would not arrive in time to go to a luncheon for Governor Chandler. And when Governor Chandler came to the White House yesterday, it was intimated by official spokesmen that he and the President discussed conditions in "Bloody Harlan" County—one of the sore spots in Kentucky, and a major source of criticism against the Chandler administration. Thus his visit was placed in the guise of being "put on the carpet."

But, later yesterday, when former Representative John Y. Brown of Kentucky and Thomas S. Rhea, a state political leader who was defeated by Governor Chandler in 1935, left the President's office, they said: "I think you can take it for a certainty that President Roosevelt is for Barkley in the coming State primary. . . . I think it is safe to say the President left no doubt who he was for."

Logan Holds On

So seriously do Administration political analysts take Senator Barkley's re-electoral difficulties, that they have been discussing the appointment of Senator Matthew M. Logan, his colleague from Kentucky, to the vacancy on the bench of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, so that Governor Chandler could come to the Senate by appointment, and leave Senator Barkley a clearer field.

But Senator Logan went far to squelch these maneuvers, when he said yesterday that he had no intention of leaving the Senate. Of the judicial vacancy, he said:

"Under existing circumstances I would decline appointment. I wish it to be understood that I definitely do not intend to resign my seat in the Senate for at least another year, even in the event that an important judicial post or other appointment is offered me."

Reason why President Roosevelt is breaking political rules to back Senator Barkley is, that the defeat of the majority leader would have serious national implications, indicating first that the majority leader himself was not strong, and second that the national Administration stood rebuked. Moreover, President Roosevelt with his "Dear Alben" letter, virtually dictated Senator Barkley's election as majority leader—though with only a majority of one vote—and bears personal responsibility in some degree for his political future. But the consequences of Kentucky's perenially pungent politics are likely to sweep far and wide.

Child Labor Seen Again on Upgrade By Church Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by at least eight more States is urged by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches in a statement yesterday opening the 1938 campaign for elimination of child labor from America. At the same time, the Council takes issue with a statement by Colby M. Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, in which he declared that "child labor has almost ceased to exist in manufacturing."

"Mr. Chester intimates that even in 1930 child labor for boys and girls under 16 years of age was practically negligible, when he says that at that time 'less than nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the manufacturing wage-earners were under 16 years of age,'" the statement says. "We should bear in mind that this number amounted to 68,266 children—or a number roughly equal to all wage-earners in shirt, collar, and cuff factories in the United States or in flour and grain factories.

"Mr. Chester has reason for saying that child labor in manufacturing has been reduced, but these figures do not permit him to say the problem is practically at an end. Since the invalidation of the National Recovery Act, there has been a trend toward the return of child labor. . . ."

The Council stresses the need for immediate and more adequate action to relieve this situation.

"State legislation is haphazard and inadequate," it adds. "The task before us is still to secure the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment in at least eight more States, and so make it effective."

PhiladelphiaReady For Slum Clearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—Declaring that Philadelphia's huge low-cost housing program will only scratch the surface of the slum-clearance problem here, Judge Frank Smith, Chairman of the Housing Authority, recently urged owners of all dilapidated properties to join in the movement by making improvements.

His request, he said, was directed to banks, trust companies, and other institutions owning centrally located real estate.

"It is up to owners of dilapidated houses to join in the better housing movement, or the oldest and most historic section of Philadelphia is doomed," he said.

Judge Smith reveals the Authority plans to get the first housing unit under way within two months. It will build the first unit of its $14,000,000 program on vacant land, so it can move slum dwellers into the development before the actual work of tearing down and rehabilitating slums begins.

Gas Tax Receipts High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A record in the collection of gasoline taxes was set in 1937 when $51,395,502, a new high, was collected, State Controller Harry B. Riley has reported. Allocations from the fund to California's 58 counties totaled $15,452,558, and the State Division of Highways received $30,905,116. The 1937 figure exceeded that of 1936 by 8 per cent, he reported.

Canadian Boys Trained in Mining Ways

Three camps set up by British Columbia prepare youths for place in a world that did not seem to want them.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—While British Columbia's mines daily pour out gleaming wealth, upward of 1000 young men test their initiative in the thousand hills and valleys that have made possible one of the Province's greatest industries. Protégés of the Provincial Government, the boys are trained, grubstaked and given free transportation in a mining training scheme.

Introduced three years ago when unemployment in Vancouver and other British Columbia cities was rising, this scheme has now passed the stage of a relief measure and attained the status of a training school. This is amply proved by the fact that all "students" learn everything from pitching a tent to the timbering of tunnels. In their living arrangements the boys make their own beds of springy poles and fir boughs.

This year the plan was favored with the assistance of the Dominion Government. As is the case with British Columbia's successful forest training plan, the Provincial Department of Labor recruited the young unemployed from innumerable applicants. To qualify they must be unmarried, between the ages of 18 and 25, in good physical condition and able to prove at least five years residence in British Columbia. They are then sent to one of three camps —on Nanaimo River, on Emery Creek, scene of hectic activity during British Columbia's first great mining stampede, and on Cherry Creek, in the heart of the historic and romantic Cariboo country.

"What I notice about so many of the boys who are recruited under the scheme is that their lack of training has made them uncertain of themselves," declares Ben Barlow, orignator of the plan and instructor at the Emery Creek Camp. "We have them coming in here and for the first few days stand around quite helplessly. Most mine foremen would have neither time nor patience for young fellows like that, and if they were hurried at all they would not last long."

"But after a few days of instruction and observation," he continues, "they get into the job and in a surprisingly short time their whole attitude has changed. Here is something they can do at least—man's work in a man's country. They have a training and a trade at which they can make a living; that gives them confidence and self respect. They may not want to work at placer mining, but they are no longer without training or a definite purpose. It is the start they have needed toward making a place for themselves in what seemed a world that did not want them."

They Work Above and Below the Surface

Above—On the Job at Emory Creek, Near Scene of British Columbia's First Operations Following the California Gold Rush. Below—Learning the Art of Timbering Mining Tunnels

Study Rules Eased At Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—Beginning next September, University of Pennsylvania regulations will be revised to permit wider freedom in selection of courses and more varied combinations of courses to suit the special interests and ambitions of each student. The new plan was drawn up by a faculty committee and was approved recently by the trustees.

At present, a student must earn 68 credits—half the required number for graduation—in certain courses in seven departments. Next September, credits needed in required courses will be cut to 36; apportioned among four general fields —English, sciences, social sciences and foreign languages. This will enable the student to give more time to the major study he selects. Total credits required for graduation remain the same.

The required courses will be made applicable to all students, displacing the present system of two different courses in the men's college and a third in the college for women.

The new program will permit Freshmen and Sophomores to explore subjects that used to be open only to advanced students. In that way the student will get an advance taste of subjects he thinks he might be interested in, to help him choose the most suitable one for his major work.

Dr. Paul H. Musser, dean of the College, declared this opportunity should reduce failures among juniors and seniors due to belated discovery of a wrong choice.

Ten-Year Test Starts In Feeding of Cattle

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—A dairy-herd feeding experiment, the results of which will not be known for 10 years, has been set up at the New York State agricultural experiment station here to test the value of vitamins and minerals added to commercial feeding stuffs now used by New York State dairymen.

Every other calf born in the station herd will be raised and subsequently fed as a mature cow according to the usual feeding standards, while the remaining calves will be given in addition to the standard ration, codliver oil fortified with vitamins A and D and steamed bone meal and kelp.

Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, head of the Dairy Division at the experiment station, said the experiment will require 10 years to complete, although valuable data will be obtained during the interval.

Earlier experiments carried on jointly by the station and the State College of Agriculture have shown no special benefit to follow the feeding of fortified codliver oil to well-fed calves over a 40-week period, the expert said.

G. O. P. Funds Grow

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 1 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said here last night that contributions to the party from approximately 20,000 persons in the last 14 months totaled more than $1,000,000.

Japanese Seizure of Shanghai Leaves U. S. Paper Dominant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As result of Japanese occupation of the Shanghai area and taking-over by Japanese of privileges formerly exercised by Chinese in foreign terrftories, including censorship, the American-owned Ta Mei Wan Pao (Great American Evening News) is now supreme in the vernacular newspaper field as Chinese edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Neither Ta Mei nor the Post ever submitted to Chinese censorship and neither will submit to Japanese censorship, it has been made clear. To strengthen its position, however, and to provide greater assurance of a conservative course for the Chinese paper, its former status of an affiliate under the same ownership has been altered to that of a Chinese edition of the Post.

The two papers have a combined circulation of around 100,000, of which all but 10,000 is contributed by Ta Mei. In a month Ta Mei doubled from 40,000 to 80,000 due to the fact that the Chinese newspapers, confronted with the necessity for accepting Japanese censorship or quitting, took the latter course. The Hwa Mei Wan Pao, with an American as editor and with American incorporation though it has Chinese backing, is understood to be standing out against censorship. The Eastern Times submitted to censorship.

The Ta Kung Pao, formerly in Tientsin but removed to Shanghai when the Japanese took over in Tientsin, suspended publication in keeping with its independent policy, but is understood to be resuming at Hankow. In a farewell editorial it called on China's leaders and people to adhere to a strong stand against Japanese overlordship, saying that if the military and civil leaders and China's 450,000,000 population remain true to the cause of the Chinese Republic, "our country will not vanish from the face of the earth."

Coercion Seen as League Need

GENEVA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, declared today that "without coercive measures the League of Nations cannot retain its being."

He told the League's Far Eastern Advisory Committee that opponents of the system of economic sanctions to curb warring powers "would like to see the League a purely ornamental body like the French Academy."

His reference was to action by representatives of small nations yesterday in asking that the Covenant article providing for sanctions be abolished.

Mr. Litvinoff spoke following an address by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate, who has fought for a week to have the League Council provide aid for China in its struggle against Japan.

Dr. Koo said the League's troubles have been due chiefly "to lack of support for the Covenant by those best able to give it."

The text of a resolution inviting League members to aid China individually was presented to the Council for consideration at its meeting later today.

Questions on Jobs Asked by Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—The vocational guidance class in the Montgomery high school, near here, reverses the usual order of the school room. The students ask the questions. There are no examinations, no written lessons, no rigid test assignments. Instead, the class periods take the form of informal discussions.

Under the plan, representatives of various occupations appear before the class and answer questions put to them by students. Representatives of 30 trades and professions are scheduled to appear before the class, for interviewing the present school year. The class has questioned a social service worker, a lawyer, a trained nurse, a veterinarian, a stenographer, a state trooper and employees of corporations.

Requirements Reduced For Chapter of G. A. R.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—One man, a single soldier, can now constitute a chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A new rule reducing from five to one the number of members required for a unit was promulgated yesterday by G. A. R. National Commander Overton H. Mennet of Los Angeles. He announced that the original 2,500,000 Union soldiers in the Civil War had dwindled to 6,000.

News Circulation Up; Outstrips 'Ad' Rates

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Newspaper circulation gains during 1937 were reported Jan. 29 by Editor and Publisher, trade weekly, to have "far outstripped increases in advertising rates."

The magazine, in its 1938 International Year Book number, said total weekday circulation, morning and evening, rose from 35,175,238 a day at the close of 1933 to 40,292,266 for 1936 and 41,418,730 for 1937. Sunday circulation grew from 24,040,630 in 1933 to 29,962,120 in 1936 and 30,956,916 in 1937.

"As a result," the report said, "newspaper milline rates (the rate per agate line per million of circulation) are the lowest in years. For morning newspapers, the milline rate at $2.50 was the lowest in the last 10 years; for evening papers the joint milline rate was $3.56, lowest since 1931; for the 539 Sunday newspapers it was $2.15, the lowest in a decade, except for 1935, when it got down to $2.12."

Listing all English language dailies of general circulation in the United States, the year book showed 406 morning papers, an increase of one in the last year; 1,577 evening dailies, a loss of seven; and 539 Sunday papers, an increase of 19.

Red Cross Aids China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Red Cross announced an allotment of $64,300 to a committee of American business men administering Chinese relief funds. The committee was appointed by Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador in China.

Japan Shifts East Hopei Rule to Peiping

The News

PEIPING, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Provisional Government of China established here under Japanese influence has announced that the East Hopei Autonomous Government would cease to exist today.

The East Hopei regime was established in 1935, by Yin Ju-keng, as a Japanese sphere of influence. It comprised the six northeastern counties of China's Hopei Province.

The Peiping Government concluded an agreement Jan. 30 with Chih Tsung-mo, President of East Hopei, and Gen. Seiichi Kita, chief of the Japanese special military mission in North China, to take over the Hopei administration.

The Peiping Government undertook to carry on the traditional pro-Japanese and anti-Communist policies of the East Hopei Government and to maintain all agreements it had made with Japan and Manchoukuo. The area is to have special tax treatment and all East Hopei officials are to be employed by the Peiping Government.

The announcement did not make clear whether East Hopei would be amalgamated with Hopei Province or would be administered as a special area.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Negotiations now under way point to an inclusion of that large and expanding area of China which is under Japanese military occupation within the orbit of the "yen bloc," which includes the Japanese Empire and Manchoukuo.

The self-styled Provisional Government of the Republic of China, the regime which was set up in Peiping in mid-December with the approval and support of the Japanese Army of Occupation, has decided to establish a central reserve bank for the double purpose of unifying the provincial currencies of North China and participating in the yen bloc. This bank is to be capitalized at 50,000,000 Chinese dollars (about 15,000,000 American dollars), of which half is to be furnished by the Government and half by Chinese banks.

The bank expects to take over the silver held by Chinese banks in Peiping and Tientsin as a specie reserve. The amount of this silver is estimated at 56,000,000 Chinese dollars. Special arrangements will be made with the Japanese exchange banks with a view to maintaining the currency at parity with the yen.

Because the exchange rate between Japan and North China is likely to fluctuate in connection with seasonal trade trends, unless some measure of control is established, the bank is in the market for a credit of 100,000,000 yen from Japanese banks, with a view to smoothing out variations in the exchange rate. "Asahi," a leading Tokyo newspaper, comments as follows on the outlook for the granting of this request:

"Japanese financial interests are in favor of responding to the Chinese request with positive assistance in order to assist North China's development and promote Sino-Japanese economic co-operation. It is generally believed, therefore, that the negotiations for the establishment of a credit, if officially opened by the new reserve bank, will be brought to a speedy and smooth conclusion."

Among the institutions which are expected to participate in the proposed credit are the Yokohama Specie Bank (which is in charge of Japan's main foreign exchange transactions), the Bank of Chosen, the Japan Industrial Bank and the Hypothetic Bank of Japan. The new bank in Peiping, incidentally, may be expected to extend its operations to the Shanghai-Nanking area and to other parts of China which may come under Japanese military control. Its proposed inauguration foreshadows an attempt to supplant the notes of the three leading Chinese banks, the Bank of China, the Bank of Central China and the Bank of Communications.

Three Decades of Friendly Aid Given by Paris Student Foyer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A particularly active year crowning three decades of service to students in Paris is recorded in the annual report of the Foyer International des Etudiantes.

More than a thousand girl students and women teachers from 41 countries were guests at the Foyer from June to November, 1937. At present there are students from 28 countries living at the Club. The countries represented include Great Britain, France, Canada, the United States, Poland, Turkey, Holland, Bulgaria, China, Greece, Hungary, Indo-China, Iran, Rumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Syria and Czechoslovakia.

In the heart of the Latin or student Quarter of Paris, the Foyer International des Etudiantes was founded by Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff in order to provide a reasonably priced home for girl students of all nationalities and foster between them "the divine spirit of understanding and love."

The Foyer is in reality a students' club and for the modest sum of $1 a year students can make use of all its facilities. They may study in the Library, a charming old room paneled in oak with a genuine Renaissance fireplace and lined with all the reference books necessary for preparing the examinations of the University of Paris. Evenings and Sundays the long oak tables are pushed back, a huge log fire is built and the members may listen to gramophone concerts of classical music.

Commodious Restaurant

There is also a large restaurant operated as a cafeteria which is open to all women students. It is equipped to serve anything up to 700 meals and for the small sum of from six to eight francs (20 to 30 cents) a good meal can be obtained.

Other advantages offered by the Foyer include a solarium on the top floor which has a southern exposure. Three of its four walls are of special glass which lets in a larger amount of sun than ordinary glass. There is a "Quiet Room" where very simple services are held at stated intervals and where students may go at any time to meditate or pray. A large hall downstairs is used for lectures, concerts or film shows and is sometimes lent to other groups.

The rooms, of which some are double and others single, are attractively decorated. The walls are covered with light-colored washable paint, gay cretonnes hang at the windows and cover the beds, and the bureau-desk in each room is the copy of an antique in the possession of Mrs. Whitney Hoff. Each room has a closet with hot and cold running water and on each floor there are bathrooms and also a laundry room which students may use free of charge.

Reconstructed in 1928

The cost of a single room with breakfast and dinner is 525 francs a month or roughly $17 at 30 francs to the dollar. For double rooms the charge is 100 francs less per person. The Foyer is open in summer and during the Christmas and Easter holidays to students and teachers from all countries and a room with breakfasts cost 600 francs—or $20 a month.

The Foyer International des Etudiantes was founded in 1906. It was closed during the war and reopened in 1919. In 1928 it was reconstructed and Mrs. Whitney Hoff, assisted by Charley Knight, an architect, was almost completely responsible for the plans of the new building.

But that which strikes the visitor most forcibly is the quiet good taste with which it has been furnished. The panelings are everywhere of natural oak, the furniture is in many cases old and genuine and the fireplaces are large and welcoming.

Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff is the daughter of David Whitney, the owner of fleets of ships operating on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. Before the war Mrs. Whitney Hoff was the President of the British and American Y. W. C. A. During the World War she helped to organize the American Red Cross in France and installed a canteen at her Chateau near the Swiss and Italian frontiers.

After the war Mrs. Whitney Hoff built two rest homes at Chateau Peyrieu, one of which was originally intended for war widows and the other for students. But since that time these rest homes welcome any women who may be in need of a rest and unable to afford it. Guests are invited for one month and even their railway fare is paid. One of the rules of these homes, however, is that no guest is invited twice.

Mrs. Whitney Hoff also rebuilt the village of Peyrieu, including the school, and every year in the summer she receives all the school children at the Chateau.

Haitian Incident Settled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Representatives of Haiti and the Dominican Republic signed an agreement yesterday settling a four-months-old controversy between the two nations on the West Indian Island of Hispaniola.

Haitian officials had charged that their nationals in the Dominican Republic were the victims of "wholesale massacre." Haitian Minister Elie Lescot recently asserted that more than 12,000 of his countrymen had been slain by Dominicans.

The Dominican Government agreed to pay the neighboring country $750,000 as indemnification—one-third of it in a lump sum and the remainder in five equal annual instalments.

The accord stipulated it would become effective immediately upon ratification by the Congresses of both countries. The first payment of $250,000 would be delivered to Haiti immediately after such ratification.

The agreement consisted of fourteen articles. The Dominican Republic stipulated it did not recognize the responsibility of the State, but would abide by the findings of the Dominican tribunals which were to continue their investigation of the incidents that led to the friction between the two countries.

The Dominican Government agreed to fix the responsibility of those guilty of instigating the incidents, and to give the results of the investigation full publicity. In addition, both Governments agreed to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

The first annual payment of $100,000 would be made Jan. 31, 1939, the remainder in similar installments on the identical date of subsequent years.

The representatives of Haiti and the Dominican Republic signed the agreement in a meeting at the Pan American Union with the three members of the Permanent Committee of Inter-American Conciliation. The Permanent Committee entered into the negotiations late last year under the terms of the Gondra Treaty of 1923, which Haiti invoked in an effort to speed a solution of the dispute.

Goosestep Hailed As 'Roman Step'

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today defended adoption of the goosestep—called in Italy the "Roman step"—as the parade style of the Fascist militia.

Speaking at the militia's celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of its founding, the Duce said:

"Our opponents will claim the step is the most genuine expression of the true militaristic spirit. We are glad, because it is for this reason we adopted it."

Signor Mussolini told the militiamen that in the past 15 years they had "written pages of blood and glory in Libya, Ethiopia and Spain."

Recently Signor Mussolini had 10,000 militiamen trained in the goosestep in preparation for parades during Chancellor Hitler's visit to Italy in May. At the inspection of the chosen units the Duce goosestepped with the troops.

Trinidad: Aid for Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—A complete cleanup of the labor conditions in Trinidad, which last June resulted in rioting with numerous fatalities among the half million inhabitants of that usually prosperous British island colony, is indicated in the report of an official Government Commission issued here today.

The report shows that the machinery for settling labor disputes in Trinidad has not kept pace with the rising tide of democratic consciousness among the colored population—severely hit, is it has been, by rising cost of living. Friction between labor and capital thus arose and the commission holds that this friction could have been avoided.

All this has now been changed.

Sir Murchison Fletcher, who was Governor during the disturbances, has resigned and Sir Hubert Winthrop, young Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to succeed him, with Mr. A. G. V. Linden, an experienced conciliation expert from the Labor Ministry here, as his industrial adviser. These new officers are expected to introduce an enlightened and sympathetic handling of the labor situation, which, it is hoped—now that actual rioting has been suppressed—will produce a calmer atmosphere generally.

Georgia Senate Passes Option Bill on Liquor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1 (AP)—Georgia was one step nearer to withdrawing from the ranks of the nation's five remaining dry states Jan. 29 after the Senate passed a local option liquor bill.

The measure, approved by 27 to 22, was substituted for a House-approved bill which would have legalized liquor in 16 counties. This threw the entire issue back into the House, where Speaker Roy Harris predicted that the Senate substitute would be accepted after adjustment of minor differences. While Gov. E. D. Rivers has not expressed himself, he has been quoted by Administration leaders as saying he would sign any revenue measure.

If the bill should become law, it would have the effect of repealing a bone-dry statute enacted in 1915. Georgia already has legalized the sale of beer and wine, but stands with Mississippi, Kansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee in prohibiting hard liquor.

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'Old Dukes' of United States Mark Union League's Birth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Seventy-five years since it sprang from the Civil War and Reconstruction politics to a major rôle in national political and social life, the Union League Club has out its bunting and flags today for an anniversary reminiscent of a generation that vastly increased American power and influence.

In contrast to the modest four-story building at 26 East Seventeenth Street which was its first home, the present opulent nine-story Park Avenue structure at Thirty-seventh Street is the epitome of metropolitan elegance and exclusiveness and a treasure house of Civil War Americana. Its gallery of Republican presidential portraits ranges from that of Abraham Lincoln, whose Administration brought the club into being, to Herbert Hoover, and all of them have been honorary members of the club. The only other presidential likeness admitted is a portrait of Washington credited to Gilbert Stuart.

The club had its genesis in 1862 when Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, in a letter to Frederick Law Olmsted, secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, which antedated the American Red Cross, urged the necessity for an organization to aid the Union in times marked by intrigue and when Mayor Fernando Wood was proposing the city's secession to become the State of Tri-Insula.

"Of True Aristocracy"

Mr. Olmsted's concept was a club "of true American aristocracy, the legitimate descendants and arms-bearers of the old dukes of our land; of our law-givers, loyalists." Dr. Henry W. Bellows, George T. Strong, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew and Dr. William H. Van Buren joined in drafting articles of association which made the condition of membership "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion" and committed the club "to use every proper means in public and private to discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influences all disloyalty."

The impetus of the Union League's initial essay into national affairs—support of President Lincoln for re-election—produced such Republican unanimity among its members that a resolution was adopted in the 80's limiting membership to this camp. This by-law remained unaltered until the "crisis" of the New Deal, whose advent caused the club to take up the political sword and buckler once more. A major unit in the American Liberty League was recruited from its 1,500 members, and, in furtherance of the anti-Roosevelt drive, the terms of exclusion were amended a year ago to allow admission of members of other political parties who shared the league's "abhorrence" of current Federal trends and wished to "uphold the Constitution in the cause of basic national fundamentals."

Wide Participation

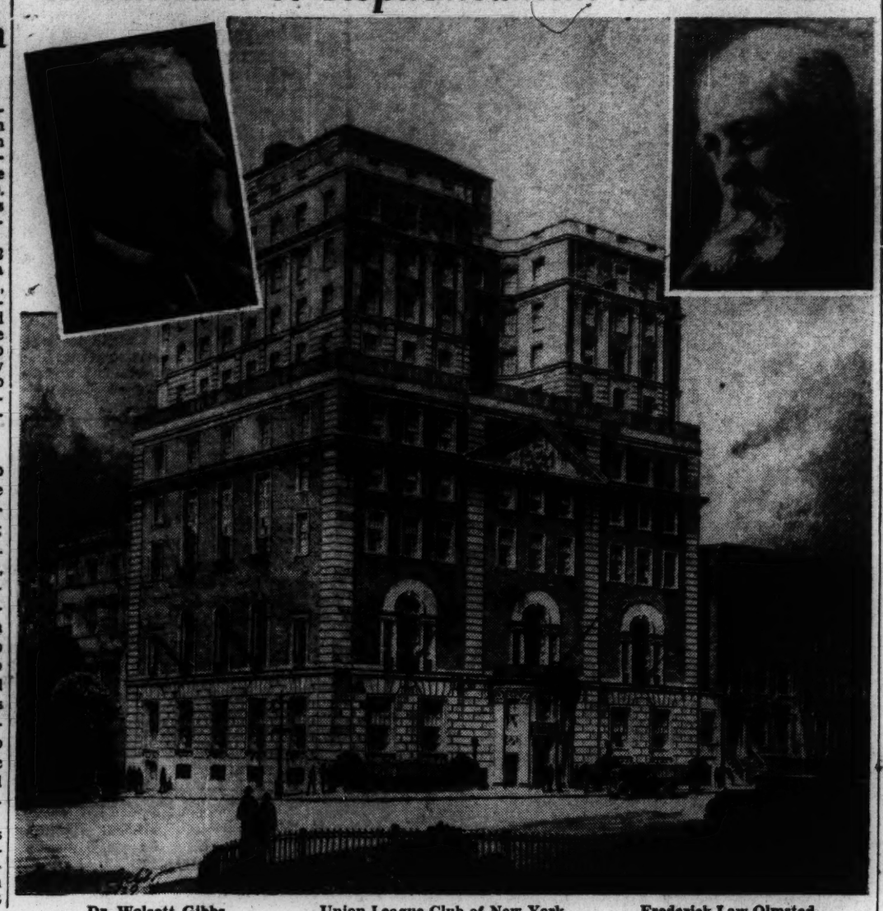
By the turn of the century, the Union League name was written into the narrative of the "carpet-bag" invasion with which the Reconstructionists plagued the South, civil service reform, the election of Benjamin Harrison, the dissolution of the Tweed Ring, the espousal of more free public schools.

Official action to found the Metropolitan Museum of Art was taken in its auditorium on Nov. 23, 1869; it was instrumental in bringing to this country the Statue of Liberty, in forming the Metropolitan Opera, in the erection of the statue to Lincoln in Union Square, and in the building of Grant's Tomb.

The founding day, Feb. 7, 1863, will be observed by a reception on Sunday, featuring an exhibition of portraits, etchings and other art assembled by the club over its 75 years. At an anniversary dinner Monday night, the speakers will be Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the New York Court of Appeals and Nathan L. Miller, one-time Governor of New York, with Charles Cook Paulding, president of the club, presiding.

The souvenir program for that occasion will be headed by an article by Henry L. Stoddard, editor, extolling the evolution of the club as "the outstanding citadel of Republicanism."

A Bulwark of Republicanism for 75 Years



Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, One of Founders — Union League Club of New York, Home at Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh — Frederick Law Olmsted, Co-Founder

Naval Race: Japanese Program

(Continued from Page 1)

has now ended with the passing of the China war far beyond the Shanghai area. The Fourth Regiment has been in Shanghai for years. It will remain. The Sixth was an emergency reinforcement, and will be withdrawn.

While this is in itself a good reason, and one which is not questioned in informed quarters, there is the further reason that neither the army nor the navy desires to have any unnecessary contingents in scattered places where they would become a liability if trouble should break out. In the event of war with Japan all American military units in China would have to be abandoned. They could not defend themselves even if reinforced many times over, against overwhelming odds in China. The tendency, therefore, is to withdraw as many units from China as can be spared and take them to a point where they would be an asset and not a liability in time of need.

Admiral Leahy Details American Naval Needs To Congress Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The navy's top-ranking officer told Congress today the United States would build battleships larger than the 35,000-ton limit fixed by the 1936 London Treaty if other powers disregard the limitation.

"It is almost certain," Admiral William D. Leahy said, "that the treaty nations would invoke an escape clause and build larger ships if it were determined that other countries were doing so."

The Chief of Naval Operations made this statement to the House Naval Committee during the second day of hearings on legislation to carry out an $800,000,000 naval expansion program proposed in response to President Roosevelt's recommendation for a flat 20 per cent increase in the size of the fleet.

Earlier, he told the committee of unofficial reports to the navy that Japan is building 43,000-ton battleships. This information, he said, had been published in Italy.

The proposed naval expansion program includes three 35,000-ton battleships and Admiral Leahy said the United States has no present intention of building larger ones unless forced to do so by the activities of foreign powers.

Questioned by Representative Norman R. Hamilton (D) of Virginia as to how the navy would defend the national capital if the fleet were occupied in the Pacific, Admiral Leahy said he presumed that would have to be left to the army until the fleet could reach the scene.

Admiral Leahy emphatically opposed division of the fleet between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, although Mr. Hamilton said many members of Congress believed there should be two fleets because of the vulnerability of the Panama Canal.

"That, of course, would involve a much greater increase than that proposed," Admiral Leahy asserted.

World Naval Arms Race Stirs France to Extend 1938 Building Program

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Navy Ministry disclosed yesterday that France's 1938 naval building program was being enlarged as a result of the rapidly growing world armament race.

William Bertrand, Minister of the Navy, said that he would place the new program before the Cabinet at the earliest opportunity and recommend its approval.

"As soon as a decision is taken and the necessary appropriations voted," he declared, "we are in a position to swing immediately into action to re-establish our threatened naval position."

The present program, calling for 58,000 tons of new fighting ships to cost 4,460,000,000 francs ($144,000,000), was described by the Navy Minister as risking "irremediable compromise" for France's wartime and colonial interests.

"All our plans established during 1937 must be revised," he said. "The example of wisdom and moderation which we gave in our 1938 naval budget found no echo in the world."

M. Bertrand said that he could not give details of the new program, but that the plans called for immediate replacement of "certain over-age ships." France has six over-age battleships, while most of the lighter units of the fleet are under age, that is, of comparatively recent construction.

The Chamber of Deputies Naval Committee recently urged early construction of two 42,000-ton battleships to outclass Italy's two 35,000-ton shops to be started soon. Reports that Japan was building ships greater than 40,000 tons also caused the Naval Committee concern.

Since the World War, France's policy has been to keep a fleet equal to the combined fleets of Germany and Italy. Former Navy Minister César Campinchi warned last fall that this policy would be thrown in the scrap basket by 1941 unless navy budgets were increased sharply.

Most of the Deputies declare, however, that the Country's finances cannot stand the extra strain.

Today France has 511,000 tons of under-age fighting ships. Germany 105,000 tons and Italy 379,000, making a combined fleet of 484,000 tons.

But Germany and Italy both have much larger building programs than France, despite the fact that France has 160,000 tons which will become over age in two years.

Figures presented by the Navy Ministry estimate that, at the present rate of building, France will have a Navy of 550,000 tons in 1941, now called the "crucial year" for European peace. Germany will have 385,000 tons and Italy 476,000 a combined fleet of 300,000 tons greater than the French Navy.

Russian Coastal Defenses Tripled in Five Years, Navy Commissar Says

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP)—Soviet Russia's coast defenses have been tripled during the last five years, the Navy Commissar disclosed today.

Writing in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, Commissar Peter Alexandrovich Smirnoff said:

"The number of fortified zones which protect the most important political and economic regions on Soviet shores has been increased three times. It is very important that those fortified zones have been supplied with heavy artillary."

Mobile batteries have been established, and coast defense guns have been increased 1½ times, the Commissar wrote.

"The Navy has developed both in quantity and in quality, particularly the submarine fleet," he said.

The Commissar stated that Soviet battleships, built in 1914 and 1915, have been modernized. He disclosed that a new commander, a young officer named Kuznetzoff, has taken charge of the Pacific fleet, succeeding Admiral Grigory Kirieff.

Big U. S. Fleet Begins Maneuvers by Sea And Air in North Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The United States deployed units of its fighting forces over a wide area of the Pacific front today and moved toward strengthening its vital Hawaiian defenses with more men and bombing planes.

The activity touched units as widely separated as Alaska, Southern California and China and involved all three defense arms, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Ninety-eight warships and 260 fighting planes launched five days of intensive war games off Southern California in the fleet's initial test by its new commander-in-chief, Admiral Claude C. Bloch.

Five planes of the Naval Bombing Squadron VP-76 were at Sitka, Alaska, after a 1,000-mile flight from Seattle via Prince Rupert, B. C. Naval authorities described the flight, during which a sixth plane was lost in a forced landing off Goose Island, B. C., as a "routine maneuver." Five men aboard the wrecked plane were rescued.

U. S. Cruisers Leave Australia for Singapore

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 1 (AP)—The United States cruisers Trenton, Memphis and Milwaukee sailed for Singapore today after attending ceremonies celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Australia.

At Singapore they will be present at ceremonies marking the opening of Britain's great naval base. The cruiser Louisville, which came to Australia with the other three, will go to Melbourne, Feb. 14.

Cruiser Ready for Trials

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Corporation has announced that the new 10,000-ton cruiser, U. S. S. Savannah, will leave Sunday for trial runs off Rockland, Maine. The vessel was launched here several months ago.

Loans for Arms Pile Debts on Debts

Deep Concern Voiced as to Effect of Costs on Social Services

Budgets Compared

Rearmament:
Second of six articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World rearmament not only is "borrowing trouble," but is borrowing the money to pay for it.

With many nations taxed to capacity, fortifications, airdromes, and reserve equipment in many cases are being financed by loans. This accounts for the phenomenon that the budgets of a number of important countries show less current expenditure for arms today than in 1934-35.

Details of this extraordinary expenditure are not always easy to obtain. But authentic examples serve to show the extent to which borrowing has grown. And in cases where capital levies have been resorted to, the nations are proportionately reducing the taxable capacity of their countries.

Italy for several years has been "balancing" her budget by internal borrowing in addition to which she recently took a forced levy amounting to 10 per cent of the capital of the larger industrial concerns in the country. How much money has been obtained in that way, or by the sale of the gold wedding rings which poured into the Italian Treasury during the Ethiopian war, is not known. It is, however, worth recording for purposes of comparison that for years before the war with China, Japan was already defraying an average of about one quarter (more than 500,000,000 yen, or about $150,000,000 of her budgetary expenses by borrowing. It is doubtful whether Italy can be in any better case.

Different Budget Methods

France is one of several countries which besides having to borrow money (in order to extend the Maginot line and other projects) has also depreciated her currency and then written up the value of her gold reserve in order to balance her budget. The British Government has taken powers to borrow £400,000,000 for rearmament purposes, spread over a period of five years. The English gold reserve, however, still remains on the books of the Bank of England at its pre-war valuation and does not figure at all in the national balance-sheet.

The Netherlands in 1935 started a special defense fund of 53,000,000 gold florins ($29,468,000) to be expended during the ensuing four years and financed by 4 per cent Treasury Bonds repayable in 20 years. In 1936, Czechoslovakia passed a law authorizing the Government to raise 3,000,000,000 crowns (about $105,000,000) by borrowing. In the following year a new loan was announced of unspecified amount. In 1935, Roumania raised a big National Equipment Loan for rearmament purposes. Roumania has also obtained substantial credit facilities for arms contracts with the Czech firm of Skoda. Yugoslavia and Poland have both obtained French loans for rearmament.

Switzerland passed a law as early as 1933 authorizing advances of 97,000,000 gold francs ($22,310,000) from capital account to be repaid within 25 years. In 1937, the Swiss raised a loan of 335,000,000 (depreciated) francs of which 100,000,000 francs was placed to national defense reserve. This was in addition to 250,000,000 (depreciated) francs allocated to defense preparations by the Federal Council.

It is worth nothing that most of the rearmament to which the transactions in the preceding paragraph refer date back to 1935 and 1936. The fact that it generally takes some time for the rearmament programs to get under way appears to be partly responsible for the delayed effects on public opinion which has only quite recently begun to get really alarmed about the arms situation. Another reason undoubtedly is that so far as the English-speaking nations are concerned, Great Britain was a late starter in the race and the United States later still.

Social Services Affected

In most countries much concern is expressed about the effect of the arms race on expenditure for social services.

Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M. P., speaking in the British House of Commons declared that 500,000 working class houses could be built each year with the money being spent by Great Britain on the additional armaments program and he went on: "We can spend £200,000,000 more on armaments but we cannot spend anything more on pensions. We can afford £11,000,000, £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 for the Special (distressed) Areas; we can afford £200,000,000 for armaments. And what is happening in this country is happening in every country of the world. Today every country is engaged in this armaments race and people are going short."

However, the figures can be interpreted in two ways. There is, on the one hand, no important European country in which the combined expenditure on social services, and education, appears to be markedly lower in the current budgetary estimates than it was four or five years ago.

But on the other hand, this serves to indicate the force of the fact that military expenditures—increasingly taking the form of extra-budgetary borrowings—are creating a burden vastly beyond the financial capacity of the nations themselves.

A third aspect, however, is emphasized that in many countries where the social services have not been reduced, the amounts which they receive are low out of all proportion when contrasted with military expenditures.

Italy and the Netherlands

Italy's total for the War, Navy and Air ministries in her ordinary budget was 5,314,000,000 lire ($249,912,000) in 1933 and 4,806,000,000 lire (estimated) in 1937—decrease of 10 per cent. It is obvious that the latter figure does not include the cost of the so-called "volunteers" in Spain. In the same years Italy budgeted only 1,654,000,000 lire and 1,636,000,000 lire respectively for education.

The Netherlands and Norway provide two examples of countries with big increases in social service expenditure during the past few years. The Norwegian defense estimates rose from 37,000,000 kroner (about $9,300,000) in 1932-33 to 45,000,000 kroner in 1937-38, but the budget of the Ministry of Social Affairs went up from 12,000,000 kroner to 62,000,000 kroner in the same years, the Ministry of Church, Education and Arts from 51,000,000 kroner to 57,000,000 kroner and the Health Ministry from 13,000,000 kroner to 16,000,000 kroner.

The Netherlands, while spending a good deal less on education today than was the case five years ago, has greatly increased its expenditure in other branches of social welfare.

Roumania and Poland

In Poland and Roumania since 1932 the education budgets have shown no diminution and that the Roumanian defense allocations are slightly up whereas the Polish are slightly down. Poland, geographically in a cleft stick between Germany and Russia, spends twice as much on defense as on education, whereas Roumania, being more fortunately situated spends almost exactly as much on education as on defense.

In Yugoslavia the defense budget for 1937 is up by 15 per cent compared with 1932, the pensions budget by 20 per cent and the health budget by 30 per cent. In Soviet Russia the defense expenditure is about 13 times as great as it was in 1933, the education budget about eight and a half times as great, health expenditures nearly 60 times and "labor protection" expenditures nearly seven times.

Such figures serve to set in balance the relation between arms and social service. They make clear that rearmament is being financed, not by reducing other expenditures, but simply by piling a massive burden on top of already-budgeted expenses—and borrowing to do it in perhaps the majority of cases.

Huge Rise in Arms Budgets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The expenditure on armaments of the chief countries of the world, Germany excluded, has gone up from $4,300,000,000 gold in 1932 to $7,100,000,000 gold in 1937, it appears from the thirteenth edition of the Armaments Year Book published by the League of Nations and covering 64 countries.

Details of Germany's armed forces are given, but no official data of her expenditure are available since 1935-36.

Seven countries account for 76 per cent of the 1937 total. In 1932 these same countries were responsible for 69.8 per cent. In the intervening period the seven countries in question increased their total military expenditure by 80 per cent—from $3,000,000,000 gold to $5,400,000,000 gold. During the same period the other 57 countries increased their totals by only 30.8 per cent—from $1,300,000,000 gold to $1,700,000,000 gold.

The estimated European armament expenditure in 1937 (Germany excluded) amounted to 64.8 per cent of the world's total compared with 60.5 per cent in 1932. Between 1932 and 1937 the European countries increased their total military expenditure by 80 per cent—from $2,600,000,000 gold to $4,600,000,000 gold. Extra-European countries increased theirs by 47 per cent—from $1,700,000,000 gold to $2,500,000,000 gold.

The figures refer only to those outgoings which appear in the budgets of National Defense Departments—armies, navies and air forces. They do not include money spent on public works of a military nature such as airdromes, strategic roads and fortifications. They either represent expenditure actually incurred (in so far as the earlier years are concerned) or estimated expenditure (for the later years) and refer only to money allocated for the organization of armies on a peace footing. Thus, the cost of Italy's wars in Ethiopia and Spain and of Japan's war in China is not included.

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Report to Church of England Shows Latitude on Doctrines

(Continued from Page 1)

generally held. It dismisses, for example, the old idea of the infallibility of the Bible. It also indicates that some of its members do not believe in miracles.

"The tradition of the inerrancy of the Bible," it says, "cannot be maintained in the light of the knowledge now at our disposal." Regarding miracles it says, "It is to be recognized that many others feel it to be more congruous with the wisdom and majesty of God that the regularities, such as men of science observe in nature and call Laws of Nature, should serve His purpose without any need for exceptions on the physical plane."

Historical Evidence "Inconclusive"

Regarding the virgin birth it says: "Belief in it as a historical fact cannot be independent of the historical evidence, although in this case the subject is one on which the historical evidence by itself cannot be other than inconclusive." It adds that some members of the Commission "hold that a full belief in the historical incarnation is more consistent with the supposition that our Lord's birth took place under the normal conditions of human generation."

Concerning the resurrection it suggests that "antecedent beliefs as to the resurrection of the dead have played some part in shaping the tradition of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, even as that is recorded in the New Testament itself. This consideration, combined with others of a more general sort, inclines some of us to the belief that the connection made in the New Testament between the emptiness of a tomb and the appearances of the Risen Lord belongs rather to the sphere of religious symbolism than to that of historical fact."

The Ascension is somewhat similarly treated. "The Commission," the report says, "has not felt called upon to discuss in detail the narratives of the Ascension, or the allusions to it, in the New Testament. Whatever may have been the nature of the event underlying those narratives, and whatever its relations to the resurrection, its physical features are to be interpreted symbolically since they are closely related to the conception of heaven as a place locally fixed beyond the sky."

"Symbolical in Character"

The views held upon this question are indicated further on where the report refers to "a tradition which makes use of a more or less literal conception of Heaven and Hell as specific places, of which a picture was formed by drawing upon traditional material, more especially the imagery of the Book of Revelation, which is itself largely drawn from Jewish and other pre-Christian sources. . . . A quasi-literal interpretation of the imagery has in fact generally prevailed among Christians, and has been widespread, even in educated circles, almost down to the present day; though theologians, at least from the time of Clement and Origen" (early Christian Fathers) "onwards, have been aware that much of the language used was symbolical in character."

Regarding the sacraments the report goes at considerable length into a number of interpretations and practices. "No Christian," it says, "doubts that in some sense Christ is present in the Holy Communion. But the use of the words 'present' and 'presence' gives rise to many questions and has led to deep divisions of thought and of devotional practice among Christians. We believe that there is in the different traditions a greater measure of agreement than their habitual phraseology suggests." It adds that "what causes division of theological opinion in the Church of England is not any question concerning the real and spiritual presence of the living Christ at every Eucharist (for this is acknowledged by all) but only the questions whether and in what way that presence is to be specially associated with the consecrated bread and wine."

Differ in Degree of Orthodoxy

Summing up the situation generally the report says that the Christian body as a whole "is not to be thought of as consisting of a single true church, or group of churches, with a number of 'schismatic' bodies gathered about it, but as a whole which is in a state of division or 'schism.'"

It adds: "The various 'denominations' may and do differ in respect of the degree in which they approximate either to orthodoxy of doctrine, or to fulness of organized life, but just in so far as their very existence as separate organizations constitutes a real division within Christendom, it becomes true to affirm that if any are in schism, all are in schism, so long as the breaches remain unhealed, and are affected by its consequences, at least in the sense that each in its own degree suffers the loss or defect involved in schism; and this irrespective of the question on which side rests the major responsibility for schism."

The Christian circle which the Commission considers included under its scope is not very precisely stated. "Our Christian brethren of the Free Churches" are specifically included. On the other hand the Roman Catholic Church appears to be excluded. This is because in including "various types of Christian teaching and devotion," the Commission makes one exception.

Resists Claims of Papacy

"In the Roman Catholic Church," it says, "it is a matter of dogmatic faith that the Roman Pontiff, speaking ex cathedra on questions of faith and morals, is infallible. . . . We are united in holding that the Church of England was right to take the stand which it took in the sixteenth century and is still bound to resist the claims of the contemporary Papacy."

The Church of England thus stands for maintenance of the line of demarcation drawn at the Reformation. But it is prepared to endeavor to promote close relations with all Christian denominations within that boundary.

It should be added that the Commission does not commit the official organization of the Church of England in regard to what is or is not permissible doctrine. "Our aim," the Archbishop of York says, "is not to compose a new summa theologiae" (guiding theology) "but to promote unity and mutual appreciation within the Church of England, partly by the interpretation of one school of thought to another, and partly by pointing to the fulness of a truth diversely apprehended in different quarters."

The net result nevertheless is generally regarded as tending notably toward greatly increased latitude where questions of Church of England orthodoxy are concerned.

Los Angeles Police Silenced, Says Fitts

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (AP)—District Attorney Buron Fitts charged last night that policemen fear for their safety if they testify against brother officers suspected in the bomb attempt on Harry Raymond, private investigator who was gathering data on alleged graft and corruption in the Los Angeles City Government.

"Many police officers have come to my office and wanted to assist us in the Raymond bombing, but were afraid," declared Mr. Fitts.

Mr. Raymond, now convalescing, is expected to be a witness before the Grand Jury when it convenes about Feb. 8. Mr. Fitts said the Jury would hear evidence against Earl Kynette, Acting Police Captain charged with the Raymond bombing.

"I am convinced," the Prosecutor said, "that a minority group controls the (Police) Department in such a manner that reflection is cast upon the majority."

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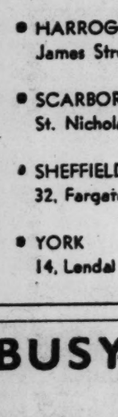

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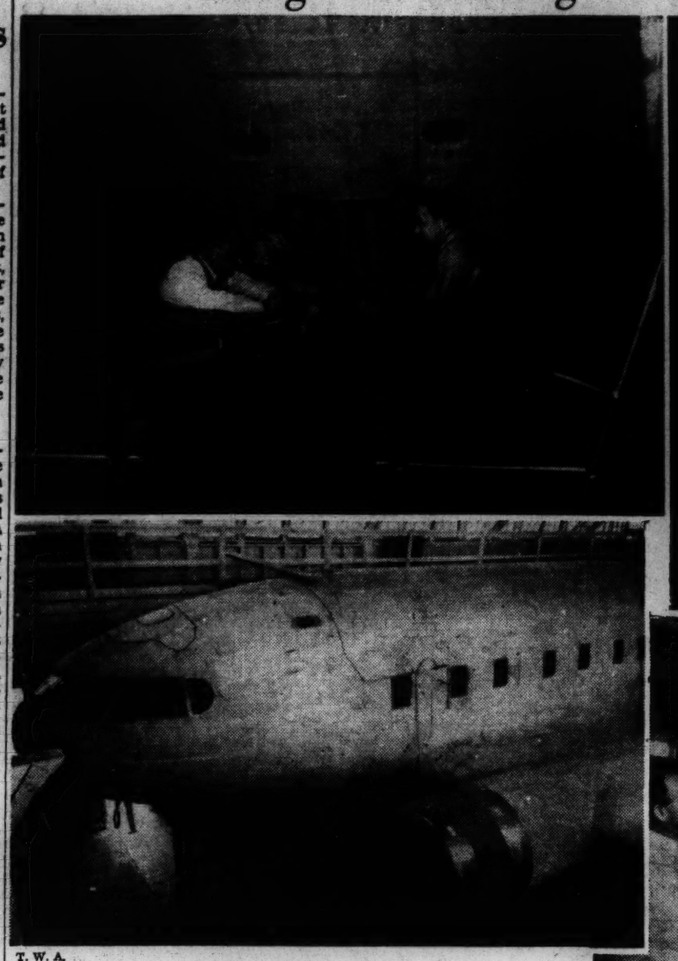

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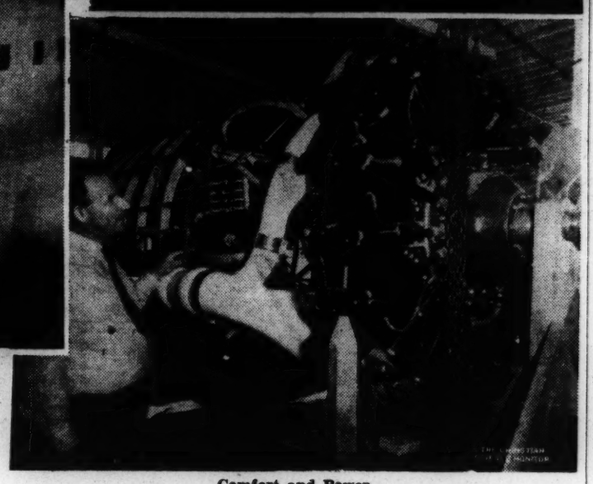

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Airplane Dream of Future: Up and Down Like Elevator

News in Aviation

A glimpse in the direction in which aviation research is headed and an explanation of some of the knotty problems remaining was provided by the sessions of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences last week in New York City. Yearly this group, composed of the leaders in every branch of the industry, gathers to pool its knowledge.

Though the industry has not yet reached the limits of performance in present-day airplanes, researchists are already visualizing airplanes able to fly up and down, like an elevator, on the helicopter plan, and are also taking up rocket propulsion as a means of obtaining still higher speeds.

While Dr. Clark B. Millikan, in an informal discussion, told of the surprising amount of interest in helicopters, Prof. Montgomery Knight of the Georgia School of Technology predicted in a special paper the possibility of manufacturing flying machines which would be able to rise and descend vertically and yet outspeed today's fast airplanes.

The Windmills

Two airplane manufacturers of the "windmill" type of plane offered their designs as a solution to the take-off and descent problem. The vanes of a windmill plane move of their own motion through the air and are not powered as those of a helicopter would be. E. Burke Wilford, inventor of the "vertaplane," a plane similar to the Cierva autogiro, predicted top speeds of 200 miles an hour for this normally slower plane, adding that although these planes could not descend vertically, they could land in very limited areas.

An autogiro capable of jumping 200 feet into the air on take-off was described by R. H. Prewitt of the Kellett autogiro plant in Philadelphia. This would be a specially built ship, he said, though an all-purpose plane capable of rising 100 feet off the ground could be readily supplied.

Two natural scientists described their latest research into rocket propulsion as a means of obtaining higher air speeds. Frank L. Malina and A. M. O. Smith of California Institute of Technology told in their paper of a scheme for shooting an exploratory rocket 967 miles above the earth to obtain meteorological information. Whether their rocket worked or not would depend upon its efficiency and "motor."

Plan of the Rocket

A rocket "motor" generally consists of a combustion chamber where fuel is ignited, transformed into gas, and shot through a nozzle to provide propulsive force.

Studies made by the Californian physicists indicated that if a motor of high efficiency could be built, far greater altitudes could be reached than ever before. Their rocket would be constructed in three parts, one within the other, to be exploded successively. The rocket would be launched from a mountain top so that fuel would be saved while the rocket moved through the denser lower atmosphere of the earth. Afterward it would "coast" through the upper thin air.

Arthur Nutt of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation spoke of the possibility of combining conventional airplane design with the rocket principle. The heat energy of exhaust gases is lost at present, he said. He noted that suggestions had been made to heat the air flowing past the motors of a plane, capture it in the wing and increase speed by letting it shoot out the trailing edge of the wing.

The problem of obtaining greater distance without the necessity of using rocket principles was suggested by Garland Fulton of the United States Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, who proposed the refueling of airships of the Hindenburg type in midair by means of airplanes.

600 M. P. H.?

Working with contemporary airplanes, Dr. Theodore von Karman and H. S. Tsien of the California Institute of Technology predicted theoretical speed of 600 miles an hour in the stratosphere if suitable methods of eliminating "drag" and of cooling engines could be worked out.

They proposed glass-smooth wings, with no exposed rivet heads to cause air friction, and a retarding by mechanical means of the air flowing over the plane wings to obtain cooling for engines. For, oddly enough, the high speeds of the stratosphere, they said, will generate sufficient heat to interfere with engine cooling if the problem is not worked out.

Three Massachusetts Institute of Technology experts said in their paper that erratic airplane compasses may have been responsible for some of the unsolved trans-Atlantic flights. C. S. Draper, Walter McKay and W. H. Cook showed that magnetic compasses in some instances indicated turns in the wrong direction or no turns at all. The gyro-compass, they said, had solved many of the difficulties of avigation caused by deviation of magnetic compasses.

A. D. H.

President 'Accused' On Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish yesterday broadcast a 12-point list of accusations against President Roosevelt's foreign policies, asserting that the President was "promoting war psychology, by both acts and words."

Mr. Fish, speaking on the public Service Forum, headed 11 of his 12 charges with the words "I accuse the President."

He gave his opinion that the President was "attempting to translate into legislative actuality his Chicago speech by building a navy not merely for defense but for aggression, to enable him to quarantine and police the world.

"I accuse the President of having no peace policy," he said, "but of blocking such peace proposals as the Neutrality Bill" and of "deliberately provoking an unneighborly sentiment in Japan by sending three warships to Singapore to join in a British naval demonstration."

Among other things, the New York Representative accused President Roosevelt of "using the war scare as a deliberate plan to distract popular attention from the Roosevelt depression."

British Foreign Policy Faces Changes With Personnel Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

thodical and inclined to caution. The two men, however, are old friends, Sir Robert being the senior by about three years, and it may be assumed that they will pull together in the future at least as well as they have done in the past. Both, like their chief Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, were educated at Eton.

One definite change that may be anticipated arises from the fact that Sir Alexander was for some years in charge of the League Department at the Foreign Office. It is safe to say that no previous occupant of the post of Permanent Under-Secretary has had such a high opinion of the value of the League of Nations or such a full understanding of its methods. If the prestige of the League does not rise higher during the next few years it will not be Sir Alexander's fault.

Period of League Decline

During Sir Robert Vansittart's term of office which began in 1930, the League's star has certainly not been in the ascendant. Japan, Germany and then Italy have all resigned from membership. The part that Sir Robert himself played in the League's decline will not be fully known for many years—if ever—owing to the tradition that places all the responsibility for policy on the shoulders of the political head of the Foreign Office and not on that of the permanent officials.

It is known, however, that Sir Robert was strongly in favor of the Hoare-Laval plan for handing over a large slice of Ethiopia to Italy. When British public opinion rose in its wrath against the Hoare-Laval proposals, Sir Robert went on leave.

He returned four months later when it became obvious that the Geneva policy of half-hearted sanctions was bound to fail—as he had felt it would all along—and when it was realized that Italy was going to get not merely one third of Ethiopia as proposed in the Hoare-Laval plan but the whole country.

The collapse of the sanctions policy thus put Sir Robert in a strong position. His advice had been rejected and most unfortunate results had folowed—for Great Britain as well as for the League. Meanwhile, however, it had already been decided to bring back Sir Alexander Cadegan from Peking to step into Sir Robert's shoes. The difficulty was solved by leaving Sir Robert in charge with Sir Alexander as his second in command. This is the way the Foreign Office has been run for the past two years.

In a sense, the creation of the new post of Adviser on Foreign Affairs arises out of the Hoare-Laval incident. At the same time there is general agreement that it was high time something was done to improve the existing system. Already for some years there have been Advisers in two other spheres of governmental activity—economics and industry. The work in the Foreign Office is at least as important and far more intricate than in either of these directions.

What will be the scope and authority of the new post is largely a matter which rests with Sir Robert. Probably one of his duties will be to carry out—but with less flourishing of trumpets—such tasks of exploration as the one allotted to Viscount Halifax a month or two back when he was sent by the Cabinet to Berlin to find out what exactly Reichsführer Hitler wants for Germany.

But in the main, Sir Robert's job is likely to be at home. His most fruitful field may well lie in co-ordinating the work of the Committee of Imperial Defense with that of the Foreign Office. Another important sphere would appear to be that of gathering information about the aims and objects of other countries—a matter on which there are not only wide divergencies of opinion but a singular lack of precise information even in the best-informed circles.

Reorganization Plan Forecast

It is no secret that some of Sir Robert's closest associates are indignant that he was not left in charge of the Foreign Office. On the other hand, there is no doubt that British diplomatic methods needed overhauling—a fact which has prompted a circumstantial surmise that Sir Robert is to prepare a scheme of reorganization for the personnel of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service. It is generally acknowledged that no one has better qualifications than Sir Robert for such a task.

Meanwhile, one thing is quite certain: Sir Robert Vansittart is not the man to accept a sinecure. He is still comparatively young, full of energy and not at all afraid of responsibility. If he finds that his new office gives him insufficient scope, or if his "advice" were to be too frequently rejected, the post of adviser will soon be vacant.

All things considered, therefore, most observers expect the tactics of the British Foreign Office to change but not its main objectives, now that Sir Robert is to make way for Sir Alexander. Not merely does the character of Sir Robert make a vital change unlikely while he is in a position of authority, but it is generally recognized that, if peace is to be maintained, the close co-operation with France for which Sir Robert stands is absolutely essential so long as the present phase of totalitarianism versus democracy lasts in Europe.

The effort which began at the time of Lord Halifax's visit to Berlin to establish a better atmosphere in Anglo-German relations will, no doubt, continue. So also will the policy of building up British armaments and of trying to establish close neighborly relations between the little countries of central Europe. But there are no signs of impending acceptance of the oft-repeated German demand for a free hand in central Europe and there is still very little enthusiasm for Germany's colonial aspirations.

In fact, the more the personnel and day-to-day methods of British diplomacy changes, the more its fundamental stability becomes apparent.

Godfrey Lias

Need for Church Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mutual tolerance was urged by the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, Moderator of the Federal Council of Free Churches, before a convocation of the northern province of the Church of England at York under the Archbishop of that center.

Mr. Aubrey gave a Free Church impression of the world conference on Faith and Order held at Edinburgh in the first half of August, 1937.

"It is said," he remarked, "that many have been disappointed that the results of the Faith and Order movement were so meager, but was it not a tremendous achievement that we were there at all, that we listened eagerly and with respect to views that seemed strange to us, that as the days of that exacting fortnight rolled on—in spite of divergences that appeared—we knew ourselves drawn closer together in fuller sympathy and stronger desire to understand, that no bitter word was spoken, no sharp passages occurred, and that the moment of greatest spiritual exaltation was not the first service but the last?"

In conclusion Mr. Aubrey referred to the proposed World Council of the Churches. "To establish it," he said, "will mean a great deal of persuasion, grace, and determination. Difficulties are bound to arise, particularly as to the representation of churches that are minorities in the many countries through which they are diffused but which in their full strength are greater than some national churches which will send delegates. But such a council, not with over-riding powers, but to consult, advise, and inspire all the churches, will, we think, produce results for which coming generations will bless us."

British to Protest to Franco On Bombing Towns and Piracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—Strong representations are to be made in Salamanca, seat of Spain's rebel government, both against the decision of General Franco, insurgent leader, to continue bombing open towns and also in regard to the sinking of the British merchantman Endymion by a submarine off the Spanish coast Sunday, The Christian Science Monitor understands.

In connection with the latter incident British destroyers are now busily engaged in searching for a pirate submarine and it is not excluded that if they find one which cannot satisfactorily account for its movements it will either be seized or sunk if it resists capture. This is a matter, however, upon which Downing Street refuses to commit itself at the moment.

Meanwhile as intimated in the House of Commons today, the Nyon patrol is to be reinforced. It is understood this is likely to involve return of an airplane squadron which was previously engaged in "spotting" duties as well as bringing the warship patrol strength up to the maximum agreed between France and Britain when the patrol was first instituted.

The serious view taken in British circles at the sinking of the Endymion is enhanced by the knowledge that, as emphasized in a note from the Spanish Embassy today, the Insurgents had no submarines at the outset of the civil war. It is common knowledge—although it has never been officially stated in so many words—that the pirate submarines at work last summer were Italian. Presumption therefore is strong that the vessel which sunk the Endymion is also of Italian origin, though presumably now sailing under the Insurgent flag.

The gift or loan of warships of any kind is in the British view a gross breach of the nonintervention agreement. The trouble is that though a moral certainty it cannot be proved. Any action by Britain therefore must be taken not at Rome but at Salamanca.

Britain on the subject of bombing civilians is also determined to register strong disapproval, the Monitor is informed. The Loyalist offer to cease such bombing by mutual consent contrasts very favorably according to the British way of thinking with General Franco's curt refusal to make any agreement with "Marxist" Spain. Comment is heard in informed circles that if this is the "new" Spain he says he wants to build up, most people would prefer the old.

Spain Charges Italy With Violating Pledge By Ships for Franco

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Pablo de Azcarate y Florez, Spanish Government Ambassador to Great Britain, handed the Foreign Office a note charging Italy had given the Spanish insurgents destroyers and submarines "in patent violation of international pledges."

The note said:

"I am instructed by my Government to convey the following information to Your Excellency concerning naval assistance which the Italian Government is giving to the Spanish Rebels (Insurgents) in patent violation of international pledges.

"The Italian Government has given the Spanish Insurgents the destroyers Aquila and Falco, which now sail under the Spanish Monarchists' flag with the names of Velasco-Ceuta and Velasco-Melilla. These destroyers are mine-layers of 1,400 tons with 12-centimeter artillery and speeds of 34 knots.

"Under identical conditions, the Rebels have received the destroyers Alessandro Poerio and Guglielmo Pepe. They were built in 1914. These are 'miners' with speeds of 32 knots and 10-centimeter guns. It is not known what names the Insurgents have given them.

"Also, two Italian submarines have been assigned to the Rebel naval base at Soller, Mallorca. They have Rebel flags and crews and are named the Mola and San Jurjo."

Provision for Aliens Urged in Relief Bill

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey urged the Legislature today to enact a new poor relief measure which would not require prospective alien relief clients first to file notification of intention to become United States citizens.

Governor Davey, in vetoing two relief bills last night, said of the provision for aliens, which has caused a rush for "first papers" in several Ohio cities:

"I am not sure that citizenship which is brought about through coercion adds anything of value to the country. The idea of providing by law that aliens in our midst, who are hungry, cannot be given a crust of bread, is repulsive.

"The thought that they would be allowed to starve, while their neighbors were being fed out of the common funds of organized society, is contrary to the whole history of the charitable impulses of the American people."

Farm Housing Program Is Planned for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Three and a half million new houses have been built in Britain since 1918.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister for Agriculture, called attention to this fact in opening a new housing estate at Dorking, Surrey. He added that there was still real need for houses for agricultural workers and that this question was now to be taken up.

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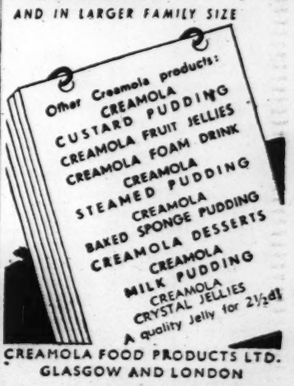

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Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Eton College, Ever Associated With Kings and Princes

Throughout a Long History It Has Stood High for Its Emphasis on Responsible Leadership

The English Public School—3

By Sir Anthony Jenkinson, Bart., B. A., Oxon.
(Eton 1925-1931)
Author of "America Came My Way" and "Where Seldom a Gun Is Heard"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In England, far less of a democracy in a social sense than the United States, industrial strikes are comparatively few, and, when they do occur, they have to a great extent been settled around a conference table. An important factor in this situation may be found in the sense of responsibility towards labor and towards society as a whole which has been developed in Britain. And the Public School system has had a significant part in building this important concept.

Eton College, regarded by many as the apex of the Public School system, was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI. From that day to this it has been closely associated with the Monarchy and the ruling families of Britain.

During Centuries Of Feudalism

During the centuries of feudalism scions of noble houses came to Eton and were educated to respect the obligations of the feudal lord towards his tenants and retainers.

But when feudalism was swept aside by the Industrial Revolution, which gave rise to a new dominant commercial class, the old feudal regard of the lord for his people was to a great extent carried over into the new society. The sons of the new captains of industry went to Eton and learnt that they too had obligations towards society.

Today the effort at Eton is to develop this same sense of social responsibility. From the time when the boys go to Eton at the age of 12 or 13 they are instructed, by implication if not directly, that they must equip themselves to make the best use in after life of their opportunities, that they must prepare themselves to take some part in the affairs of their country.

There are over 1100 boys at Eton; and the school is divided into 25 houses. Each house is subject to a high degree of self-government and the head boys, known as the "Library"—probably because the house library usually serves as their common room—soon learn the meaning of responsibility.

Tutorial System

Moreover the senior boys in the school, notably those referred to as "The First Hundred," are given the advantages of the tutorial system of instruction which is considered such a valuable feature of British universities.

While he is still at Eton a boy may receive a thorough grounding in economics, modern history, political theory and other subjects helpful towards an understanding of present-day affairs. The standard of discussion in the Political Society and house debating societies is usually considered high.

One effect of this emphasis at Eton is the remarkable proportion, at any period of history, of Old Etonians among Cabinet Ministers, Governors-General, colonial administrators, and other holders of leading civil posts. At this writing seven members of the Cabinet are Old Etonians.

Another effect of Eton's educational system is this: many of the boys, early developing an interest in current affairs and a sense of responsibility towards society, subsequently come to demand not merely reforms but fundamental change in the social system. Leading members of the Labor movement were at Eton. The chairman of last year's Labor Party conference, Dr. Hugh Dalton, is an Old Etonian.

To the public at large Eton is perhaps best known for certain of her peculiarities.

Top Hat And Tails

For instance, Etonians who have not yet reached the height of 5 feet 4 inches wear top hats and Eton jackets; those who are over that height wear top hats and tail coats.

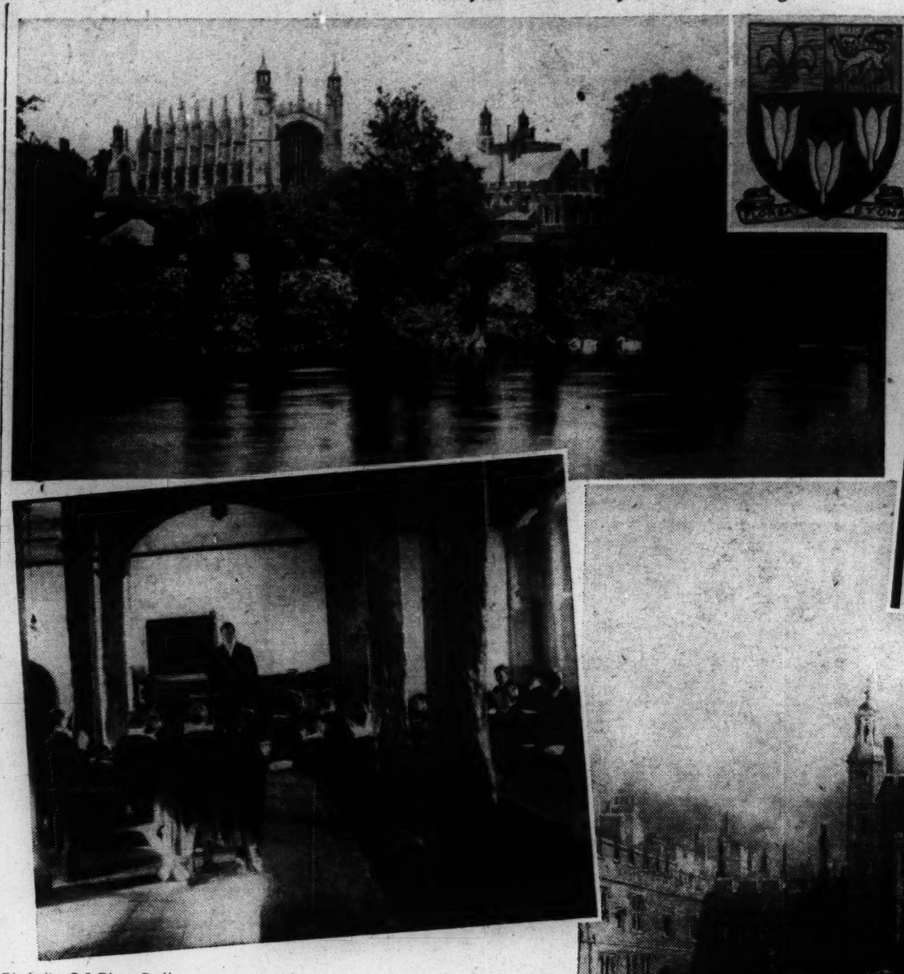
Many of the games Etonians play are Eton's own. Eton fives was first played between two of the buttresses of the College Chapel. Eton has two forms of football peculiar to itself: the "Field Game," and the "Wall Game"—that indescribable and much-publicized game played principally between representatives of the Collegers, the 70 boys with scholarships, and the Oppidans, the rest of the school.

During July the annual cricket match played against Harrow at Lord's in London is one of the principal social events of the London season. The Eton Eight is usually one of the best school crews at Henley Regatta.

The College is very close to Windsor Castle, so that visits from Royalty are by no means a rarity.

But to Old Etonians the main importance of Eton lies, not in any of these peculiarities, but in the fact that she has trained and continues to seek to train many thousands of upper class British boys to become responsible citizens, to become aware of their obligations to the British people as a whole.

Two further articles on this page make up the group presented today. One, by Colonel Kennard, gives us a glimpse of Eton in the 1880's; while the other by Stuart Pearl, Eton 1923-29, gives us an American view.



Rischgitz; © J. Dixon-Scott

Eton College on the Thames. Upper Row, Left—Seen From the River. Center—The College Coat of Arms With Its Motto, "Floreat Etona." Right—King Henry VI, Who Founded Eton in 1440. From a Portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Lower Row, Left—Boys in Form in the Lower School. Right—The School Yard During "Montem" in 1847, the Last Occasion on Which This Eton Pageant Was Held

An American's View of Eton

Equality Among the Students Is an Accepted Thing, He Found

By Stuart D. D. Pearl, B. A. (Oxon.), LL. B. (Harvard)
(Eton 1923-1929)
Counsellor-at-Law, London, England
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first duty of the prospective Etonian is to sign "the book" in the Headmaster's room adjoining School Yard. The overwhelming impression is that you have been enveloped in a mass of buildings all of which seem to have existed since the foundation about 500 years ago, and have taken on an indelible dignity, and that the faces of the "older" boys who return a couple of hours later depict a polite yet uninviting "savoir-faire."

This impression is magnified to actuality when you are taken into the warrens of some antiquated building which is to be your future home.

Impartial And Friendly

In that building, or "house" as it must now be called, Eton life begins by your meeting the housemaster or tutor, who is to be general mentor for the next five or six years.

I have specially stressed the initial feeling of awe so as to give greater color to the actualities of Eton life, not only for the Englishman but also for the American.

I was at Eton when the true relationship between England and America had not been realized owing to the unpleasant aftermath of the World War; but never was any unfair comment directed against my nationality. This is the salient point in my early recollection, indicating that I found Eton not only "big" enough to be broadminded but also completely impartial. And, as I learned later, it is totally irresponsive to social prestige.

The feeling of awe disappears completely and makes way for a sense of friendship in a normal everyday life.

I do not suppose that the true atmosphere of Eton is fully appreciated till the end of the Etonian's career, when he has a proud sense of being a member of one of the most closely-knit societies in the world.

To some people the regulations of dress, the limitations on "leave" and the "unmodern" houses may appear irksome. By the Etonian, however, all this is taken for granted, and he has no desire to upset what has been going on for centuries.

More Than Tradition

To an American, Eton means more than tradition. There is an immediate feeling of equal treatment irrespective of nationality or social position, which leads to the conviction that "personality counts" as much in England as in America. An example of this is the Eton Society, more generally known as "Pop"; this society comprises the leading members of the school.

I have known and still know a number of the members, and it seems to me an undisputed fact that election to the society is dependent on personality and achievement, with complete disregard for wealth or title.

Much in Common With Some American Schools

I know not only Old Etonians but also graduates of American preparatory schools, and the impression I have gained is that the fundamentals of school life are the same in both countries, and that it is only the incidentals that vary.

I am convinced that democracy, which is so important to an American, is the keynote of both systems, and that the enthusiasm of the American schoolboy will before long be based on tradition as well as pride in his school, both of which are so highly prized by the Old Etonian.

Eton College in the 1880's

When the 'New Head,' Dr. Edmond Warre, Abolished Daily 'Swishings'

By Col. H. G. Kennard, C. B. E.
(Eton 1883-1889)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eton in the eighties—only fifty years or so ago, and a mere incident of time in the history of the school—but the writer remembers the day when he was taken by his father, and left there as if it were yesterday.

The first year was spent in the house of the man who became one of the greatest, if not the greatest, headmaster the school has ever known, Dr. Edmond Warre. It was in 1884 that he became "The Head," and one wondered vaguely whether any momentous changes would be made. One came very soon, and one which from a boy's point of view was quite important. Up to that time "swishings" were of almost daily occurrence. During the 11-12 school hour the door would open and a Sixth Form praepostor with a list in his hand would ask "Is so-and-so in this division?" And on the form master's affirmative reply, he would say, "He is to stay." The sequel was generally the same!

No Longer a Bit Of a Swagger

The new Head soon let it be known that he would "swish" only for offenses which could be classed as disgraceful or dishonorable. No longer would it be a bit of swagger for a boy to buy his birch and exhibit it, tied with a piece of light blue ribbon, over his mantelpiece. And he would be ashamed of the marks of his swishing on his white skin when bathing at Cuckoo Weir or Athens. Another custom which vanished in those days was the writing of "lines" as a punishment. This was mere copying, at the fastest possible speed which allowed of their being read, of several hundred lines of Virgil.

Sunday at that time involved the completion of a set of "Sunday Questions"—perhaps it is so still; but looking back one realizes what an excellent knowledge of the letter of the Bible this instilled into boys, however much one may have disliked the task. And however perfunctorily the boy may have hurried through his "Sunday Qs" he must have been glad of them later on.

Five Careers Mentioned

In those days, speaking broadly, only five careers were deemed worthy of mention. These were the Church, the Bar, the Army, Diplomacy, and Politics. Even if a boy knew that he was destined for his father's office, he did not talk much about it. One knows now that numberless boys entered other professions and made good in them.

The big boys who, through their prowess in cricket or rowing, had attained to the dignity of the Eleven or the Eight were regarded by the small fry almost as demi-gods. A boy could tell very soon the name of the captain of either, but might finish his career at Eton without knowing who had won the Newcastle Scholarship, the blue ribbon of the "sap."

Floreat Etona

There can be very few Old Etonians who, when asked, "Would you rather have been at any other school?" would reply with anything but a certain "No." With a school roll that has for long been round the 1000 mark, one comes up against old Etonians in all walks of life all over the world. Viceroys and Governors meet captains and subalterns on the same level and with a common subject to set the ball of talk rolling. Once a year many of the old houses gather their "old boys" to an annual dinner with its many "Do you remembers" and so forth. —So once again "Floreat Etona."

Offers Its Hospitality

The Public Schools Business Society of London, founded to bring together Public School and University men engaged in business or preparing for their careers, for the purpose of creating a wider conception of the business world, is willing to offer its hospitality to young American business men visiting England and will welcome them to meetings of the society. Further information may be secured from Mr. Kenneth Hare-Scott, Honorary Secretary, The Public Schools Business Society, 29 Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Co-operative Forum Projects

During the past year the United States Office of Education sponsored 19 public forum demonstration centers in both urban and rural communities of 19 different States. More than 10,000 forum meetings were held in these centers, attracting a total attendance of approximately 1,000,000. Local educational authorities directed the programs, assisted by forum leaders and relief personnel, selected locally.

The plan, during the remainder of this school year, is to conduct short-term demonstration programs in selected centers, usually where a cluster of five or more communities ranging in population from 1,000 to 30,000 makes it possible for residents of several communities in one area to share the time of a competent forum leader and the costs of local administration. Thus it is hoped to demonstrate the practicability of operating forums with different patterns of organization and administration to serve small communities.

Approximately $1,000 has been allocated to each co-operative forum center for forum leadership during the first three-month period beginning January 17. In each case also relief workers are available to assist in the programs by doing clerical and library work and in performing other needed services. The number of relief workers to be employed in each co-operative forum will vary according to the needs and requests of local administrative officials.

To date, the Office of Education reports, definite arrangements have been made for the establishment of co-operative forum projects in 10 states. Tentative plans for carrying on such projects are being made in two other States. Following are the states in which co-operative forums will be sponsored, the administrative center, name of the forum committee chairman, and a list of some of the co-operating cities and communities:

1. **Alabama:** Administrative center, Birmingham; Chairman, J. E. Bryan, County Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham; Co-operating communities include: Fairfield, Tarrant City, Brighton, Lipscomb, Bessemer and Irondale.
2. **Arizona:** Administrative center, Phoenix; Chairman, G. W. Montgomery, Superintendent, Union High School District, Phoenix; Co-operating communities include: Mesa, Globe, Miami, Tempe, Chandler, Glendale and Superior.
3. **Illinois:** Administrative center, Herrin; Chairman, John R. Creek, Superintendent of Schools, Herrin; Co-operating communities include: Harrisburg, Murphysboro, Anna, Du Quoin, Carterville, West Frankfort, Johnson City and Benton.
4. **Indiana:** Administrative center, Anderson; Chairman, Arthur Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, Anderson; Co-operating communities include: Elwood, Noblesville, Alexandria, Middletown, and Pendleton.
5. **Louisiana:** Administrative center, Jennings; Chairman, L. L. Kilgore, Superintendent of Schools, Jennings; Co-operating communities include: Lake Charles, Crowley, Lafayette, and Opelousas.
6. **Michigan:** Administrative center, Kalamazoo; Chairman, Loy Norrix, Superintendent of Schools, Kalamazoo; Co-operating communities include: Vicksburg, Allegan, Otsego, Plainwell, Marshall, Kellogg Agricultural School, Albion, and Dowagiac.
7. **Mississippi:** Administrative center, Gulfport; Chairman, B. Frank Brown, Superintendent of Schools, Gulfport; Co-operating communities include: Biloxi, Pass Christian, Long Beach, Pascagoula, Moss Point, and Perkinson.
8. **New Mexico:** Administrative center, Santa Fe; Chairman, R. P. Sweeney, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Fe; Co-operating communities include: Albuquerque, Las Vegas, East Las Vegas, Espanola, Bernalillo and Belen.
9. **Oklahoma:** Administrative center, Norman; Chairman, Superintendent of Schools Garrison, Norman; Co-operating communities include: Shawnee, Ada, Anadarko, Purcell, Pauls Valley and Tecumseh.
10. **Pennsylvania:** Administrative center, Tyrone; Chairman, W. W. Eisenhart, Superintendent of Schools, Tyrone; Co-operating communities include: State College, Lewistown, Clearfield and Lock Haven.

Some additional communities which are developing their own forum plans under the auspices of local school systems, universities or libraries, especially the centers in which demonstrations were operated last year, have received the assistance of relief workers. Under this plan the costs of forum leadership and administration are paid by the sponsoring agency, and relief workers are selected in the local community. The purpose of this phase of the Federal Forum program is to stimulate the growth of locally supported forums, and the promotion of this type of education through established educational institutions.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Eton (1440). Next Tuesday, Sherborne (1550).

For Streamlining Our Ideas

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We asked you for shorter letters and, Round Tablers, you are responding valiantly. If you keep this up, there is every chance of our not having to drop our meetings during the publication of the English Public School Series.—Chairman.

New Jersey

Dear Round Tablers:

How many words did Lincoln use at Gettysburg? Round Tablers can afford to use less.

We earnest old greybeards for all our 20-odd years are as ponderous, lengthy, and weighted in expression as a Chief Justice. And we are not even handing down legal decisions!

Newspaper space is valuable, every line unread an economic waste. It is not the reader's duty to read. It is our duty to charm him into reading, stimulate his quickened interest. Make him reread us!

Let's streamline our ideas. Put our letters on a diet. Lop off those 250 superfluous words and present the remaining 50.

Our ideas are good. Then let's season our ideas with piquancy, test them for flatness, and serve them with a quick, light touch.

(Mrs.) V. W. K.

From the TVA Region

Alabama

Dear Chairman,

I live in Decatur which is in the Tennessee Valley. The TVA has been busy here for the past few years. Wheeler Dam is about 30 miles from Decatur and I have visited it twice. Wheeler Lake is about 80 miles long and extends past Decatur. The TVA purchased the land which the lake would cover. About five acres of our former land is covered with blue water. Of course it isn't very deep but it is still Lake.

I made friends through the Mail Bag several years ago and prize them very much. I think the Youth Round Table is a grand organization for contacting friends throughout the world. I am learning Spanish and hope to be able to correspond with Round-Tablers in South and Central America. At any rate if some Round-Tablers there can speak English I would be glad to hear from them; from anyone in the whole world even, not alone those countries.

(Miss) R. F.

Toward Collective Security

New York

Dear Chairman:

As we are confronted ever more boldly with the threat to world peace by the fascist triple alliance, such editorials as that in the Monitor of Jan. 27 ("Against Aggression, an Economic Front"), are increasingly welcome.

We realize that piling up stores of armaments and building big navies can never guarantee peace, can only guarantee war. The only hope of peace today lies in collective security, an economic front of the democracies to stem the tide of fascist world aggression.

Referring to our foreign policy, the Monitor's editorial states succinctly:

"Today a growing sense of responsibility for world law develops where an unrealistic isolationism not long ago flourished. But there remains a demand that this responsibility be shared by the great financial and commercial interests whose profits in the past have not always allowed the purest and highest concepts of patriotism to guide their policies."

I am particularly interested in discussing current world affairs.

(Mr.) P. A. H. S.

Comprehensive Thank-You

California

Dear Chairman:

Will you please say: "Thank you" for me to the Youth Round Tablers in the January 4 issue of the Monitor. I first want them to know how happy I am to have read their letters. I enjoy reading all their letters in every issue.

The description Miss D. W. S. gave of Germany and its people was a happy one. It shows what a country and its people look like through the lens of love—and who does not want to see more of all people and countries through the happy lens of love. It brought me a fine sense of relationship to them—in Germany; that there really is but one big family of all people.

Miss E. M. S. speaks of exchanging ideas at the "come together" meetings. What a fine idea that is—and do you know I have exchanged some of my ideas, and clarified many I still have, after reading many of the clear ideas shared by the Round Tablers in your columns.

The column in which Mr. P. L. W.'s letter appeared, for instance, if there was ever a clearer and simpler statement of "Capital and Labor" I should like to see it. Isn't it remarkable how a thing will appear when it is reduced to simplicity—the sister to understanding. I hope our brothers in Russia—anywhere for that matter—who happen to have a difficult time to define "Capital and Labor" in their relation one to another will have a chance to read what Mr. P. L. W. says about these inseparable twins.

Miss A. J. took me right out of my chair and shared with me a view of Norway. The only thing I ever saw of Norway was its rugged and formidable coast—and this from a storm tossed little tramp steamer. How forbidding is that coast, thought I then, but how beautiful methinks now is the land of Norway when it is viewed through the lens of beauty and happy thought.

You know, dear Chairman, I am most grateful for the Youth Round Table and the entire Monitor. You are right: "There Are Really No Foreigners."

(Mr.) A. S.

We Visit Texas

Texas

Dear Chairman:

The average young American couple has not the opportunity to travel extensively. At least this is the case with my husband and me. That seeming disadvantage has not prevented us from seeing beautiful scenery, however. I had lived in San Antonio for about 17 years before I began taking enjoyable Sunday afternoon rides with my husband's family. Those rides covered distances from 15 to 100 miles in different directions from our city. Some of our happiest holidays have been spent in outings at places we accidentally encountered while taking these rides.

The Guadalupe River, north of here, flows through beautiful woodlands. There are some fish in places, good swimming generally, and big shady trees for camping. If one likes cabin camping there are many ideal spots such as Slumber Falls which is just a nice drive from New Braunfels, a small town 30 miles from here. Many scenic drives are given additional glamour by the constantly flowing Guadalupe.

Edge Falls, which until recently was almost unknown, is one of our favorite spots. I did not imagine that Texas could have such a beautiful spot. After driving through what looks like a cow lot to us one seems to drift into fairyland. Nature has formed a waterfall of about 40 feet which below makes an exquisite pool of deep green. Wild flowers and ferns grow profusely around the banks and on down the river. Beneath the falls the water has in years past formed wonderfully strange formations. All of these beautiful sights are within 40 miles of us.

Speaking of ferns reminds me of Texas' only railroad tunnel. The train to Kerrville goes through this tunnel, which is about 300 feet through one of Texas' many hills. In the fall the rocks around the tracks are covered with lovely maiden hair ferns the same as they are in the spring.

I could narrate numerous other places not including the various historical shrines that have led to the growth and independence of Texas, but I do not want to monopolize the meeting, so I conclude my "speech" by adding that there are several caverns within short distances; Medina Lake, the favorite spot of week-end relaxers who go out for camping, boating or swimming; and Garner National Park wherein is what is said to be the world's largest outdoor swimming pool.

(Mrs.) M. R.

Sharing the Responsibility

New York

Dear Friends,

I hope you all saw that extremely interesting letter written by Mrs. V. W. K. of New Jersey in the Monitor of Dec. 21. She cited some difficulties she found with college education as it is known. I wonder if a good many of those instances where we find that the college falls down in fitting us for life are not also instances where home training falls down?

I don't know who is going to draw a line and say what the home should do and what the school should not, but there certainly is a shirking of responsibility somewhere. From my personal experience and that of my own circle of friends I'm inclined to think the greatest lack is in the home.

One difficulty is that there has not been time for an adjustment. Education as a widespread thing is too new, relatively speaking, and conditions governing the home are too rapidly changing. Neither of these influences is entirely aware of the best use of the other, and only one is allowed to make demands on the other!

But, whatever the troubles we find in our adjustment to the world, and to whatever they may seem to be due, we have our own responsibility to be the individuals we were made, in the way that was demonstrated by the founder of this fine newspaper. Let Mrs. V. W. K.'s story be an inspiration to us all.

(Miss) M. K. P.

An interesting point, Miss P., and suggests the corollary that failure can almost never be traced to a single isolated cause. To go further than simply pointing out a wrong, one might do well to analyze causes enough to make constructive suggestions for improvement. Where, for example, would you begin to improve the home training? And how? A good rule to make for oneself is: never to point out a wrong without pointing out at least a first step in righting it. That takes real thinking, and is good for all of us. Don't you think so?

Cheerio. . . . **Chairman**

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Art Fascists and Bolsheviks

By Jan Gordon

London

There is little doubt that the immense social influence and respectability of the Royal Academy and the other "Royal" art societies impose on British painting a note of stodginess from which it can with difficulty escape. So, although we have a number of promising young artists, the need of finding some congenial milieu in which to exhibit progressive though not revolutionary works constitutes a definite obstacle in the way of their full development. To this some succumb while others revolt, with the result that what is happening in art today is very much a parallel of what is happening in politics—a general hardening of categories so that scarcely any opportunity is offered between what might be called the art Fascists of the Academies and the art Bolsheviks of the Constructionists or Surrealists. You have to attach yourself to one side or the other.

This apparent necessity affects the important exhibition of the Mars group at the New Burlington Galleries, the title representing the initials of the Modern Architectural Research Society. As drawn in the catalogue the ground plan of the show is simple and effective. An upper entrance hall gives a large-scale photograph of present architectural and traffic chaos in London. The first room illustrates the needs of architecture with problems of town planning, showing present-day congestion with suggestions for alleviation, such for instance as that for regulating the expansion of large cities on a system of extending spokes from the central hub, with green spaces left between. The corridor gives the different contemporary materials of the builder's craft. The final room contains models of contemporary houses, set on eye level, a sample living room (overplanned) and a sample nursery built on a raised floor so that the visitor's perspective is that of the child. The exit corridor contrasts past British styles, while in the lower exit hall is a scale model of a reconstructed area.

This exhibition does condense and should clarify the architectural problem. It offers many excellent ideas founded on reason, common sense and imagination. But at the same time it seems unnecessarily tied up to the constructivist formula, and it also gives a warning. Contemporary architecture, divested of all adventitious ornament, relies solely on the genius of the architect for the use of materials and proportion. It is the least fool-proof style that has ever been invented. We can live without much mental distress in surroundings of mere haphazard ugliness because they do not fix our attention, but to have to live in surroundings of a planned ugliness, which is what threatens, would be torment. And who can guarantee that all our future architects shall be men of genius?

By a curious paradox the very architects who are thus demanding that our houses should be stripped, inside and out, have tricked out their show with any number of dodges borrowed from advertising, constructivism or even surrealism, so that what ought to have been clarified is too often merely confused.

In the living room at the Mars exhibition one object is used as an ornament, a transparent "construction" in the new plastic material rhodoid, by Naum Gabo, an exhibition of whose other and similar "constructions" is now proceeding at the London Gallery. Gabo, who with Pevsner designed Diaghileff's ballet "La Chatte" in 1927, has improved considerably during the last few years and his three-dimensional, transparent abstract "constructions" have originality and give pleasure.

At the Lefevre Gallery an exhibition of "Live Paintings by Living Painters" contrasts five new-comers, Anthony Ascough, Katherine Church, C. Branson, Kathleen Murray and Adrian Stokes, with some of the better known such as Frances Hodgkins, John Aldridge or Sine Mackinnon. Among the former, Adrian Stokes claims special attention. Already author of several books on art such as "The Stones of Rimini," he has recently published a work called "Form and Color." In this he claims that form and color in a painting should be mutually dependent, the one growing out of the other. He is a bold man who not only formulates his theory first but publishes it, subsequently painting works that should be the proof. Though Mr. Stokes's pictures have their points of interest, reminding one vaguely of the ghosts of Bonnard, he should, I feel, be allowed a bit more time to perfect his technique before we try to judge his practice by his precept.

Other interesting exhibitions are "St. Francis" and other works by Trevor Tennant at the Leicester Gallery. These, especially the wood carvings, have zest and invention, though they borrow sometimes too much from contemporaries. These rivals are showing a good set of sculptors' drawings at the Storran Gallery, where Skeaping, Henry Moore, Dobson and Eric Gill are the most prominent. At the Foyle Gallery Emmanuel Levy forcibly illustrates the Bible with Assyrian-like designs, dramatic enough but too fashionably artificial. His less strained effects have much higher merit, especially some of his heads, and the well but unusually composed "London, E 1."

'Barber of Seville' Revived

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

From the artistic standpoint it cannot truthfully be said that opera buffa is faring well at the Metropolitan this winter. Following in the footsteps of "Don Giovanni," which is so largely opera buffa, "The Barber of Seville" returned to the Metropolitan's active list at the matinee of Jan. 22 after an absence of six seasons, and as in the case of the earlier Mozart production this Rossini revival repeatedly crossed the line from comedy (never of a very distinguished sort, by the way) into burlesque. Though lovers of a masterpiece found that state of affairs distinctly displeasing, one has to admit that a vast audience seemed to revel in it.

Horseplay abounded on the stage, rather than wit and irony, but the kind of comedy Rossini conceived and wrote could hardly have cut through the pall of dullness that covered a lethargic orchestra. In view of the extravagant behavior of the cast as a whole, Ezio Pinza and Pompilio Malatesta as Don Basilio and Dr. Bartolo, respectively, may be put down as its most successful members, because their clowning was dinstinctly the most expert. John Charles Thomas, doing his first Figaro here, proved heavy in action and often clumsy in song, though here and there a phrase was well uttered. Bruno Landi, the diminutive new tenor, we were told should be at his best as Almaviva. The contrary, however, was the case.

Lily Pons played Rosina like an impertinent schoolgirl and fairly sputtered with high staccati. Even less than usual of Rossini's music for the part was spared from the prima donna excursions and incursions and exhibition flights. As a matter of fact, Mme. Pons's best singing had nothing to do with the composer of "The Barber," but occurred in the interpolated Dell' Acqua "Villanelle" in the lesson scene, which followed a somewhat less successful treatment of an aria from Mozart's "Escape from the Seraglio."

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On the previous evening a repetition of "Die Walküre" introduced the Metropolitan's new conductor, a young Viennese named Erich Leinsdorf, who has had the advantage of assisting Arturo Toscanini at Salzburg. Mr. Leinsdorf made a favorable impression, especially in Act III, where he was an able collaborator with Kirsten Flagstad and Ludwig Hofmann in such a performance of the final scene as I, for one, never had witnessed previously. The "Walküre" Brünnhilde has always been one of Mme. Flagstad's best Metropolitan roles and interpretatively it has grown deeper and richer with repetition. Moreover, she was in marvelous voice. And to complete the magic Mr. Hofmann did a very fine Wotan.

Recitals have been numerous these days, and sometimes of superior quality. Moriz Rosenthal's Chopin recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 22 was a superb disclosure of mastery. Two nights later another pianist devoting himself to Chopin, Alexander Brailowsky, began in the Town Hall a series of recitals designed to traverse the entire list of the Polish master's compositions for piano. The initial example, however, was received with some reservations. Artur Schnabel, offering a program of Bach, Weber, and Beethoven, enraptured the staunch admirers of his type of piano playing on the evening of Jan. 26 in Carnegie Hall, his special achievement being a performance of Beethoven's "Diabelli" variations in all their diversified length.

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Noteworthy singers appearing at the Town Hall have been Enid Szantho, Hungarian contralto, who contributed Schumann's "Dichterliebe" cycle to the program of the New Friends of Music late on the afternoon of Jan. 23 after Elisabeth Schumann had given over her soprano voice to a typical recital program earlier in the afternoon. Mme. Szantho, noble of purpose and rich of tone, failed to escape monotony. Mme. Schumann, however, showed a rare command of both voice and style in a fine selection of German Lieder, varied by the French "O quand je dors" of Liszt.

A newcomer to the local field was Elsa Zebranska, a Latvian mezzo-soprano of French training and experience, who disclosed a wealth of voice and temperament on the afternoon of Jan. 25 in songs and opera airs of various times and climes that included a novel group of lyrics by Latvian composers which turned out to be musically more interesting in prospect than in the hearing, though the singer herself was eminently interesting in all that she did.

Eugene Ormandy, leading the Philadelphia Orchestra at its Carnegie Hall concert on the evening of Jan. 25, gave for the first time here a suite from Stravinsky's new ballet of last spring, "Jeu de cartes," less effective in the concert hall than in the theater. Georges Enesco, making his final guest appearances with the Philharmonic-Symphony, reached the culmination of his engagement on the evening of Jan. 27, when, with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist, Carnegie Hall was crowded to capacity. Two concertos were on the program—the newly exhibited Violin Concerto of Robert Schumann, and the Violin Concerto of Brahms. The former, played here for the first time with orchestra, once more impressed this listener as by no means worth doing. But the Brahms work, with soloist and conductor in harmonious collaboration, went as a whole magnificently.

Robert Speaight as Thomas à Becket, and Four Knights in T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," Which Opened an American Tour With the English Company at Boston, Jan. 31. The Knight at the Extreme Right Is E. Martin Browne, Director of the Production

A New Symphony

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

As every painter knows, the frame can make or mar his picture and is, indeed, a part of it. And even producers of revue tell us that the placing of a number largely determines its success or failure—a fact known to every vaudeville artist. Yet compilers of concert programs seem habitually to ignore the relations which enhance or lower the effect of their items. At its first concert of the New Year the Royal Philharmonic Society gave the first performance of a new symphony by E. J. Moeran, an English composer who has made successful essays in several branches of his art.

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One would expect to find the new work placed where audience and critics could bring to it their best attention. By the time the interval arrived we had already listened to Rimsky-Korsakoff's Overture to "Ivan the Terrible," Ernest Bloch's "Winter-Spring," and Brahms's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor. This concerto is really a symphony hiding behind the piano, but there is no disparagement of a remarkable opus in pointing out that, even when followed by an interval, it scarcely provides the right approach to a new work of the same category. It is rather like using "Hamlet" or "Macbeth" as a curtain-raiser. When at a rather late hour Mr. Moeran came on to bow his acknowledgments the audience left him in no doubt about their appreciation. He had emerged successfully from the spacious shadow of Brahms.

Indeed this symphony is, in many ways, a likable work. Central Europe, no doubt, would be shocked by its lyricism and romantic atmosphere, its intelligible if unfashionable idiom and its regard for sound qualities which nowadays arouse the pity of those who do not possess them. Perhaps because of a superabundance of episodic writing the structure often sags and the big line is lost. The frame and canvas, to put it another way, become too big for the subject matter. Sir Donald Tovey has pointed out the "dramatic" element in sonata form. Design and drama play even bigger parts in symphonic form and Mr. Moeran's natural musical outlook is obviously more lyrical than dramatic—in spite of his burst of brass and clashes of cymbals.

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But in these days of Gebrauchmusik and musical, or, rather, unmusical Mad Hatters, it is pleasing to hear the poet in a composer pushing aside the merely intellectual, to say nothing of those tendencies which in surrealist "painting," have led to the use of match-sticks, bits of old newspaper, feathers, sand, and even kippers—at a surrealist private view a young English composer, as a joke, hung a kipper on a picture and unwittingly made it the success of the show.

Though born near London Mr. Moeran does not bear an Irish name for nothing, and most of his symphony was written at Valencia Island, County Kerry. It is not surprising, therefore, if in this music we now and then breathe the air of "the twilight margin of the West" and catch echoes of the vanished somber and ancient voices of—the Celtic eighteen-nineties. But, aesthetically, is not Fiona Macleod at his Macleodiest preferable to certain modern poems like:

The quarrel between the boiled
chicken and the ventriloquist
had for us the meaning of a cloud
of dust
which passed above the city
like the blowing of a trumpet.
It blew so loudly that its bowler-hat
was trembling
and its beard stood up on end
to bite off its nose . . .

(Taken from F. L. Lucas's "The Decline and Fall of the Romantic Ideal.")

Musical parallels to this sweet little poem are only too easy to find. Even the inspired line—taken from a Dadaist poem by Tristam Tzara—"Mbaze mbaze bazebaze mleganga garoo" has been easily surpassed musically by more than one of our bright young modernists. "England," said Kreisler the other day in an interview, "is not more musical than other countries but it is more conservative and so keeps up some of the old traditions." To the extreme left wing Mr. Moeran's idiom and musical aesthetic may appear hackneyed, but as F. L. Lucas point out: "The golden mean is hackneyed; but, like gold, it does not grow rusty." Mr. Moeran's new symphony is none the worse for voicing "some of the old traditions" and, like many of the Philharmonic audience, his present critic can pay him the compliment of wishing to hear his work again.

Mr. Leslie Heward of the Birmingham Orchestra conducted an excellent performance and Miss Myra Hess scored a success as the soloist in the Brahms Concerto.

Modern Italian Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

III

Among Italian modernists belonging entirely in the twentieth century, Gian Luca Tocchi is a paradoxical musical phenomenon. Born in Perugia on Jan. 10, 1901, he was sufficiently mature at the time when program music was still fashionable. A pupil of Respighi, he was graduated from Santa Cecilia in Rome in 1926, and won a prize in 1931 with his "Three Songs" in the popular Italian manner. Italian folk music has remained for him the chief source of inspiration. At the same time he went heart and soul into the esthetically opposite movement, and applied his knack for representational music to the mechanized poetry of urbanist machine music, with a would-be American tinge. To this period belongs the orchestral suite, entitled, "Record" (1933), Concerto for a Jazz Orchestra (1933) and the suite, "Film" (1936).

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Lino Liviabella was born in Macerata, on April 7, 1902. A pupil of Respighi, he was graduated from the Academy of Santa Cecilia in 1927. He cultivates the pictorial and lyrico-romantic genre in his chamber music, and reserves the grand "imperialist" style for his orchestral works. During the 1936 Olympiad in Berlin, his bombastic work, "Il Vincitore," carried a prize.

Continuing in the order of seniority, we come to Adone Zecchi, born in Bologna on July 23, 1904. He studied under Franco Alfano. A pure neo-classicist, he has written some excellent chamber music. His Violin Sonata in F (1934) exhibits the best features of "tonality *plus*," or, as I should like to call it, pan-diatonic harmony. As a performing conductor, he has a sense of practical virtuoso playing, and his music is never "paper music." Of his published orchestral works, the Two Preludes, subtitled respectively, "dramatic," and "gay," are very effective, although musically inferior to his chamber music.

Riccardo Castagnone was born at Como, on Sept. 10, 1906. He studied at the Verdi Conservatory in Milan, took lessons in conducting from Hermann Scherchen, and organized a small orchestra which he conducted in various cities in Northern Italy. As composer, he is chiefly known for his unpretentious but always effective orchestral pieces, stylizations and arrangements of old dance tunes.

Giulio Cesare Sonzogno was born in Milan on Dec. 24, 1906. His music is romantic, emotional, pictorial. His "Four Country Melodies" for small orchestra (1932) won a prize for best "radiogenic" music—that is, best adapted for radiocasting. His practical sense of musical values makes his music palatable fodder for any symphony audience.

Renzo Rosselini was born in Rome, on Feb. 2, 1908. He is one of the few Italian modernists who have attempted what is now the least practicable type of composition—the opera. Between 1928 and 1930 he wrote a four-act opera, "Alcassino and Nicoletta," which was never produced nor published. His less ambitious efforts for orchestra, and his chamber music, fared much better. He is a prolific composer, and something of a *Wunderkind*. His first published work was composed in 1924, when he was only 16.

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Riccardo Nielsen, born in Bologna on March 3, 1908, managed to get out of his indentures very early in life. His works, molded in a determined neo-classical shape and idiom, have been given at International Music Festivals, and thus attracted attention of the music world at large. In 1932 he won the prize of the Royal Philharmonic Society in Rome with his Violin Concerto, and in 1934 his "Capriccio" for piano and orchestra was selected in a contest of young Italian composers for presentation at the Second International Festival at Venice. After Petrassi and Dallapiccola, he is one of the most conspicuous composers of modern Italy.

Franco Margola was born in Brescia on Oct. 30, 1908. Influenced at first by the rarefied lyricism of Pizzetti, he made a sudden turn toward the neo-Italian modernism of Casella's style, with "tonality *plus*" as the chief medium. Possessing a melodic gift combined with rhythmic invention, he excels most in chamber music.

Gianandrea Gavazzeni was born in Bergamo, on July 25, 1909. Like Dallapiccola, he started as an out-and-out "internationalist," explored the utmost recesses of integral chromaticism, and tried the fragmentary succinctness of extreme modernism, à la Viennese. Even more determinedly than Dallapiccola, he threw off the temptation of modernism, and turned to Italianate lyricism in the style of Pizzetti. Soon, however, he found what he himself considers the right way: music, polyphonically constructed, whose melodic inspiration lies in the simple tunes of the Italian countryside. Gavazzeni is an industrious worker, and since 1928 has written 28 compositions in various forms, including a one-act opera, "Paul and Virginia," produced in 1935. Besides, he is a gifted littérateur, author of a biography of Donizetti, and music critic and commentator.

(This is the last of three articles)

Amfitheatrof to Mitropoulos

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

After several weeks of diligent work with the local orchestra Daniele Amfitheatrof has given place to Dimitri Mitropoulos. There has been steady improvement in the work of this young man since he came.

Among the best performances he has given was that of the Second Brahms Symphony. In a measure this was a test piece, so far as our symphony concert patrons are concerned, for many of them are inclined to base their judgments of a conductor on his interpretation of the larger works of this composer. Amfitheatrof gave a rounded reading that maintained due balance between the lyric and the dramatic qualities of the work. He displayed a ripe knowledge of the music, was more than usually authoritative and refrained from the over-emphasis of the brass section that has been one of his weaknesses.

Another particularly fine program consisted of Russian compositions, which naturally make a special appeal to him. While there is some justice in the complaint that he had a tendency to build up exaggerated climaxes he at the same time manifested a brilliance of orchestral technique.

When Mitropoulos returned he immediately recaptured his audience. He is so sane, so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of every composition he plays, that even our staid and somewhat lethargic audiences acclaim him.

His sincerity, his musicianship, his astounding memory and his methods of achieving his objectives are compelling. Moreover he is no prima donna conductor desirous of the spot light. When he interprets he becomes the medium through whom the orchestra expresses the emotions and thoughts of the composer.

For his opening concert Northrop auditorium was filled, nearly 5000 persons being present to welcome him back again. He played three symphonies, the First of Beethoven and one each by Haydn and Mozart.

With and Without Scenery

By L. A. Sloper

Three dramatic productions of exceptional interest have recently come to Boston stages. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," at the Shubert Theater, is beginning an American tour with the English company, headed by Robert Speaight, which first produced this modern poetic tragedy at Canterbury two years ago. A road company headed by Tom Powers, now at the Colonial, is likewise starting a tour, in the Mercury Theater production of "Julius Caesar," which uses a platform but otherwise depends upon lighting for its scenery. At the Wilbur last week, Thornton Wilder's new play, "Our Town," also dispensed with scenery. It is a folk tragi-comedy, of the chronicle type, poetic in atmosphere and particularly interesting for its production treatment, which is in the ancient tradition.

The name of Mr. Wilder's piece is to be taken seriously. This is the story of a small town in New Hampshire—not a thousand miles from Peterboro, where its author spent six summers—and of typical folk who live there. There is nothing much in the way of plot. It's just a picture of the place and the people. Yet before it is done you have had a genuine dramatic experience. In imagination you not only have seen Main street and the homes and the stores and the schools but you have looked into the hearts of simple men and women who stand for something fine and enduring in our civilization.

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The entering spectator finds the curtain up and a work light on the empty stage. Frank Craven strolls on in the Chinese manner, places a few chairs and tables and then, leaning against the proscenium arch, acts as chorus to the performance. He describes the town and gives some account of its history and its inhabitants. He calls to the stage a professor from the state university to give geographical and anthropological details. A lady in a box wants to know about the cultural life. Not much of that, Mr. Craven admits, beyond Whistler's "Mother" and Handel's Largo, but the people do notice the clouds, and they pay a lot of attention to the birds.

Then the characters begin to drift on, the town doctor, the local newspaper editor, their families and friends. What story there is has to do with the romance of the doctor's boy and the editor's girl, but mostly the play speaks of common tasks, the seasons, vital statistics. The author's philosophy is indicated in the last act, which is set in the town cemetery, whose inhabitants are sitting quietly in chairs. They take a long view of the life they have left. Its pattern, they find, remains obscure to humans, who begin to discern it gradually after they have passed on.

The simplicity and genuineness of the piece stir emotion and sympathy. Jed Harris's production catches the essential atmosphere, which is enhanced by the sincerity of the acting. John Craven and Martha Scott give actuality to the boy and the girl, and Jay Fassett, Thomas W. Ross, Evelyn Varden and Helen Carew bring a fine understanding to their impersonations of the parents.

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Mr. Eliot's play had been presented by the Federal Theater in New York and by the Poet's Theater at Harvard, but this was its first American production in the commercial theater. It confirmed and strengthened the powerful impression it made last spring in Cambridge. It is true poetry and true tragedy.

Dramatically, although it recounts only the return of Thomas à Becket from exile in France and his martyrdom in Canterbury Cathedral, it is full of suspense and rises to an impressive climax. Its implications carry it above the particular incident with which it is concerned, to a general significance.

One of its most striking features is the contemporaneity of its subject matter and treatment. It is concerned with the problem of man and the universe, a problem which is not restricted to the conduct of Becket. It probes deeply into the human mentality and its struggle with worldly temptation and with the more subtle temptation of self-glorification.

The Shavian interlude in which the four knights set before the audience their specious arguments in justification of the assassination is full of ironic humor. It is perhaps the comedic supplement and complement to Becket's temptation to assume a martyr's crown as a greater success than any temporal power. And the final chorus sounds the note of triumph.

The music of the lines intensifies the emotional authority of the work. The poetry reaches its highest mark in the chorus of the women of Canterbury, the representatives of the lowly who can only watch and wait. The rhythms and cadences of their lines are supplemented by the movements of the nine figures. The orchestration of their voices is supported by the harmony of their groupings and the counterpoint of their crossings.

There is beauty as well as nobility in the speeches given to Becket and to the priests, and these speeches are given emphasis by the contrasted roughness of the talk of the knights. Poetically, the play is at its poorest in the knights' lines, for here Mr. Eliot has relied too heavily upon alliteration. It may be that he intended thus to express the essential vulgarity of the men, but if so he overshot his mark, for these successive repetitions of consonantal sounds become an obtrusive mannerism.

The performance has a fine finish and co-ordination. The Becket of Robert Speaight possesses both nobility and humanity. The simple authority of the figure is reflected in the dignity and expressiveness of the reading of the lines. The other characterizations are all deserving of praise, but after Mr. Speaight's Becket, the chorus of women is the outstanding element of the production. E. Martin Browne has directed with a feeling for emotional values. The simple setting has an appropriate effect of massiveness, the costumes are designed harmoniously and the lighting takes an active part in the drama.

Vienna Gesellschaft Festival

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna, though not the oldest, is one of the most interesting musical institutions in Europe. Beethoven was one of the first honorary members. Schubert took part in its concerts and Brahms was for a short time its artistic adviser. Its archives contain a number of valuable manuscripts, including such treasures as the original scores of Mozart's G Minor Symphony and Brahms's "German Requiem." The Konservatorium belonging to the Gesellschaft was responsible for Mahler, Hugo Wolf, Nikisch, Mottl and many other famous musicians. Hence the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde stands for a considerable part of the musical history of Vienna. The recent jubilee which celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth year was therefore an important event. Outstanding composers of the older Viennese school were represented at four concerts.

At the first concert Pablo Casals, accompanied by Bruno Walter and the Philharmonic, played a Haydn cello concerto in his usual magnificent style. The rest of the program was devoted to Mozart's G Minor and Schubert's big C Major Symphonies. A more vital performance of these works or one which disclosed so much skill in the working out of detail has rarely been heard here.

On the second evening Furtwängler conducted a superb performance of Haydn's "Creation." In this the Gesellschaft's Singverein particularly distinguished itself. The third concert was dedicated to Brahms and Bruckner. Under the direction of Kabasta the orchestra gave an excellent rendering of Bruckner's Eighth Symphony. This was preceded by Brahms's B Flat Major Concerto, played by Backhaus. A Beethoven concert given by the Philharmonic and conducted by Furtwängler brought the festival to a close. The "Egmont" Overture, the "Pastoral" and the C Minor Symphony were interpreted in the grand style.

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Furtwängler is the true Beethoven conductor; one of the few who possess a genuine emotional understanding. The turbulence of the C Minor Symphony, as well as the poetry of the "Pastoral," was most effectively brought out. The last and first concerts formed the climaxes of an extraordinarily successful festival. Only one thing was wanting. Although the programs, in accordance with the conservative traditions of the Gesellschaft, may not consider any composer of the present generation, one name most intimately bound up with Vienna was missing—that of Gustav Mahler.

Hermann Scherchen's performance, with his new "Ars Viva" orchestra, of a whole cycle of Mahler's symphonic works, was therefore doubly welcome. So far, we have heard the "Kindertotenliedern"—sung beautifully by Enid Szantho—and the Third and the Ninth Symphonies. When one is acquainted with the tremendous technical and musical difficulties these pieces present to the orchestra one is filled with the greatest admiration for the achievement of these young musicians, and particularly that of their disciplinarian.

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We listened with particular pleasure to the rarely-played Third Symphony. It is unique. No other symphonic work is so rich in contrasts. The noble and the commonplace, the tender and the harsh, the ideal and the sensuous, the gamut of human feelings is presented musically. One hears processions of Bacchantes and lovely angelic choirs; nature in the grasp of winter, and her awakening; quaint animals, birds, butterflies, and, as ever, human beings. As an actual fact, the Symphony was originally endowed with a program. The colossal first movement was entitled "Pan Zieht Ein." With the awakening of nature comes a tremendous outburst of the joy of life. This movement is half the symphony. The second part consists of a contrasting series of five shorter movements. A minuet, one of the most charming pieces Mahler ever wrote, describes a meadow of flowers and the hum of insects. Creatures of the forest appear in the following movement, a scherzo. The trio sets in softly with a folk tune given out by a distant horn; animals flee before the approach of man. After this there are two vocal movements in which lines from Nietzsche's "Zarathustra" on the sorrows and joys of man are sung by a contralto. This is followed by a song from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," which is taken up by a chorus of women to the accompaniment of bells and boys' voices. Angelic choirs then ring out the comforting words, "Liebe nur Gott" (Love God alone). The last movement is a profoundly felt adagio, with a wealth of fine melodies which in the last crescendo of the finale lead up to the climax of the whole symphony.

'Shadow and Substance'

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Paul Vincent Carroll's play, "Shadow and Substance," has come to town to add to the small assortment of treasures of the season. Eddie Dowling presents it with a fine cast and a nice delicacy at the Golden Theater. In it Sir Cedric Hardwicke plays the Irish canon who ends by being a believer of the sort he never was before.

This is no unkempt drama, put together primitively for theatrical effect, but a fine-spun piece of writing earnestly set down, a sharp and subtle portrait of a sharp and subtle man seasoned in the beliefs of the Roman Catholic church and living in accordance with them only in the abstract. He has woven about himself a precious web of formalism, lives a life almost entirely intellectual, aware of what is going on about him in the world but permitting the problems of his simple-minded fellows only to bore him. His religion is a cerebral pastime of which he, after 40 years in its service, is a little weary.

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To him the human beings he dwells among in the small Irish town are oafs. He cannot be patient with them without compensating for his patience with caustic words. They merely follow dumbly what such men as he prescribe. He should have stayed in Spain, whence he has just returned when the play begins, for there he had men of his own kind to split intellectual hairs with. Only his servant can he endure easily, a slender, sensitive girl named Brigid after St. Brigid, a little girl who looks up to him with great affection, as she looks up to the young schoolmaster of the place. It is strange that she should be drawn to two such men, for they are opposites and enemies.

The girl believes in the simplest way, believes she talks to St. Brigid, listens to her, watches her, does eagerly as the saint bids her. When she tells the young schoolmaster of this, he understands. When finally she tells the canon, he is nearly speechless. He talks to her vehemently to convince her of her wrong, to persuade her that her simple belief is a reflection on the church. He is a classicist in religion. Religious feeling in the concrete is vulgar in his eyes.

He can laugh at the other yokels of the town, ridicule their naïvetés, hold them in contempt, but this girl is different. He needs her, he does not know why. Her purity of heart is essential in his life. He learns why when she passes on.

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The headstrong schoolmaster has written anonymously a book against the canon's kind of religion. The townsfolk, identifying the author, gather in rage to stone him, as the canon discharges him, replaces him with a stupid fellow who can be counted upon to perpetuate the stupidities of the system. The two, the young and honest zealot and the older man whose religion has become a precipitate, meet face to face and the youth says to the canon words that cut deeply into his consciousness.

The young man is stoned, the girl, wanting to save him, is hit on the head with a brick. She is disfigured, like the saint she loves. She wants in her last moments to do what St. Brigid has bade her. "I want to see your face stooped, Canon, in the way she said . . . and the love of the little things in it. . . ." He is willing to bend, to stoop, to believe. And then she is gone.

He is a tragic figure. "Am I just an embittered old man," he asks himself, "living here with shades too glorious to forget?"

It is a beautiful play, written with great austerity in spite of its fervor. Many things will be read into it, and no doubt many are there to be read.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke plays the canon with a fine art and understanding. Julie Haydon is the wistful, eager little girl. Peter Godfrey has staged the play knowingly and with reverence.

"If I Were You," seen in Boston not long ago, came and went in a week's time. "Housemaster," now known as "Bachelor Born," has arrived and seemed to please a number of those who saw it on the opening night.

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In the Silk Bazaar We Made a Purchase

IN JERUSALEM, a "city set upon a hill," the bazaars lead steeply up and down the slopes. Many of them have stone roofs, beautifully arched; and the roughly paved ground is trodden by the ceaseless slip-slop of heelless slippers, the sharp trot of donkeys' hoofs, the soft padding of camels, and the grinding of iron wheels. These bazaars are often as thronged as a London shop. Veiled women in long black draperies bargain for the sticky pastries, dripping with honey, which are set out on platters to tempt the appetite of passers-by. Through the crowd of shoppers comes a string of camels which pad disdainfully through the mob, and quick-stepping little donkeys almost hidden beneath their loads.

On first sight the bazaars of Damascus, the oldest inhabited city in the world, amazed us. We drove in beneath roofs of tin and corrugated iron, rusted with rain, holed with age, weather-beaten and dilapidated. There were old clothes and furniture made in Birmingham and Manchester, cheap clocks, distorting mirrors, and ornaments in the worst style of the West. But there were also side alleys, narrow and tortuous, into which we thrust and found—the East. Shafts of sunlight, leaking through the roof, singled out here a thread of purest gold set in rosy silk, there a pile of oranges, causing them to glow like gems in the surrounding darkness. The color of emerald, ruby, amber and sapphire seemed to glint from the silken *keffiyehs*, as stray rays of sunshine fell upon them.

* * *

IN THE SILK bazaar we made a purchase. No unseemly haste informed our transaction, for it took two days to accomplish! My companion, well versed in the ways and language of Syria, led the way. Stepping up from the street onto the floor of the *dûkkan*, we removed our shoes and sat down upon a beautiful rug, our feet crossed beneath us. The shopkeeper, who sat upon the floor, apparently dozing at the back of the shop, came forward at last, bowing and giving us the courtly greeting *"Salaam aleykhum,"* peace be on you. Then, according to custom, we replied: *"Aleykhum es salaam,"* and on you be peace. The *dûkkan* keeper, now our host, sat down cross-legged, facing us. In his hands was a string of amber beads, which he slowly fingered as he scrutinized us. There was something significant about that movement. It evidenced so clearly the mental appraisal which was going on behind the dark, impassive face.

The matter which had brought us to the shop was not mooted. In slow, detached sentences, with long pauses between, we spoke of the glory of the sun, the beauty of the *mish-mish* which blossomed at the entrance to the bazaar. My friend, acquainted with the Persian poets, quoted a line of *Sa'adi*. It was capped by our host into whose eyes came a gleam of appreciation. Evidently we were worthy adversaries in a bargain! At length, but still circuitously, by way of several unwanted articles, the *keffiyeh* of my desire was reached. My companion mentioned it casually. There was no deceiving the shopkeeper. By his reply, we knew that he knew. "It is a gift," he said, dismissing the affair with a careless wave of the hand.

Neither were we deceived. It would be no gift, but rather the basis of a long-drawn argument, a battle of keen wits, disguised by honeyed words. A silence followed.

"Ya Allah!" sighed our host.

My companion made the first move.

"If you should ever give away that piece of silk, what would be its worth?"

With a shrug, the Syrian named an exorbitant figure.

"Indeed? I would not give more than fifty piasters for it," said my companion.

"Mashallah! It is a pity," sighed the shopkeeper.

After a while, we arose and with many farewells and regrets departed.

* * *

IN THE SPICE bazaar adjoining, were large bowls of *cous-cous* grain, red peppers and spices, bowls of soup and savory dishes, rich in rice and currants, into which brown fingers occasionally dipped.

Next came the candy bazaar, famous the world over for its nougat and preserved fruits. And what stickiness was here! Honey cakes and biscuits, mounds of candied *mish-mish* fruits, peaches and figs. Those who had no stall hawked their wares, pushing through the heterogeneous throng. Water carriers clappered their metal cups, and the sherbetlee cried: "Drink, O my uncles, drink!" as he offered roseleaf sherbet, cooled with snow from Hermon. The hawker of oranges rather curiously called: "Honey, O oranges, honey," in competition with the seller of watermelons who cried: "Pips, O consoler, O pips!"

Lastly we entered the perfume bazaar, where the "sellers of fragrance" squatted on the floor of their booths, amidst whole armies of pigmy bottles in which were stored the concentrated freshness of the summer breezes. Roses and musk, carnations and jasmine, the heavy sweetness of the tube-rose, and the pure scent of the narcissus. All were there and many more.

* * *

NEXT DAY WE returned to the silk bazaar and resumed our cross-legged position upon our friend's Persian rug. Again, with long intervals between, we made poetic or general observations. As we were soon to leave Damascus, however, my companion hurried the bargaining in a manner which, no doubt, our host considered unnecessarily abrupt. A price at last was reached, more than what was originally offered, but considerably less than the sum first asked. With further polite protestations, we at length wished the merchant: *"Naharak said"* (may your day be pleasant) and carried our silk home.

This transaction, however, was a speedy one compared with that of a friend in Baghdad, who took over three months to buy a carpet. Several visits to and from the merchant were made each week in the interval! It would be interesting to have the observation of one of those leisurely merchants of the eastern bazaars, upon the prompt and almost rough methods with which our western bargain sales are conducted!

A. C.

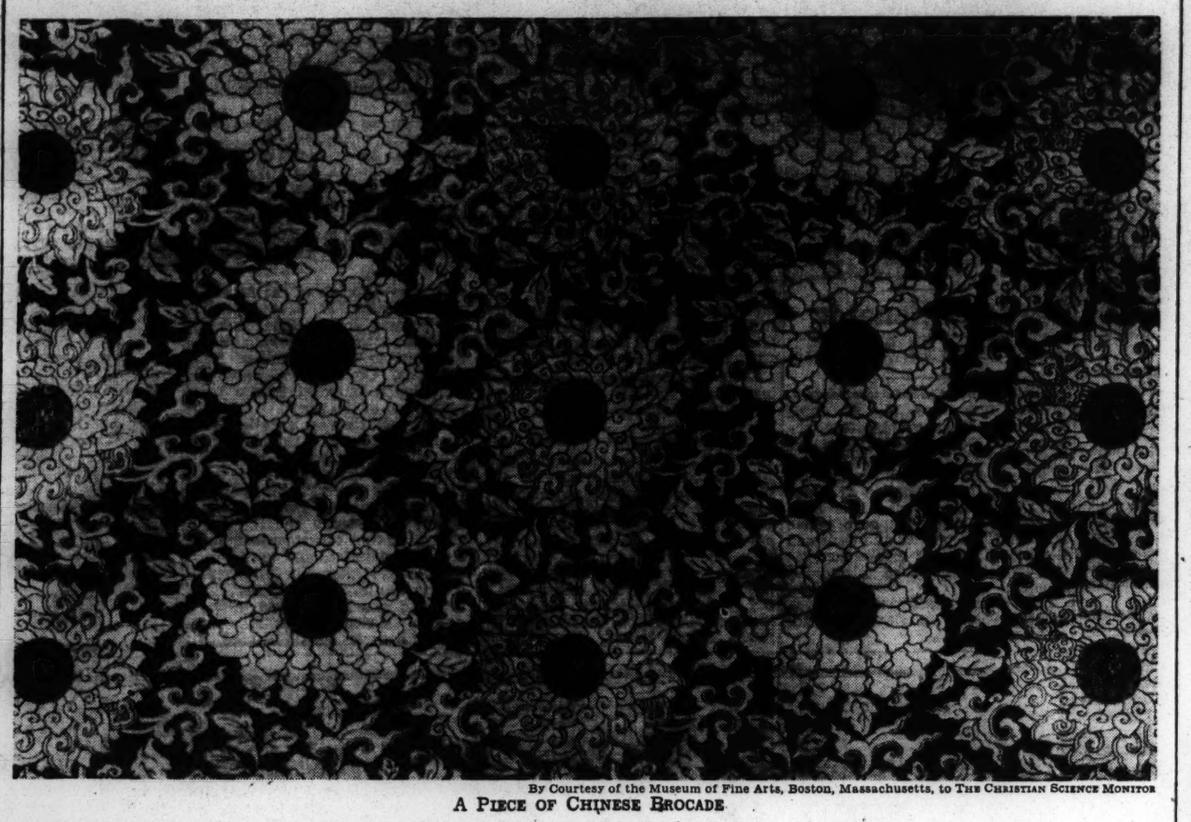
A Random Raindrop Struck the Pane

A RANDOM raindrop struck the pane,
And suddenly the sky was bright
With water, flashing like a vein
Of silver blasted into light.

A momentary splendor drew
The fences high above the road;
A hurtling wagon hurried through,
The farmer swaying with his load.

A moment's radiance—no more:
The day was dull as winter leaves,
A grayer sky than was before,
A solemn dripping down the eaves.

KEITH THOMAS



By Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF CHINESE BROCADE

WOVEN sometime in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, this Chinese brocade has an alternating pattern of rows of peonies and of lotus blossoms. The designers commenced with a subject taken from nature, but they converted it into a decorative surface suited to the weaving technique, and well-adapted to regulated distribution as an all-over pattern.

Woodcut

THE earth is chastened white and clean
By snow in silver-crusted sheen;
And cutting through the field there flows,
In contrast to the brilliant snows,
A smooth, straight, wide, black-watered stream,
Dark shadow in a dazzling gleam.
While ranged in line on either bank,
Black, icy-fingered willows rank.
Here winter has with skill portrayed
In her own colors, light and shade,
A low-toned avenue of night
Against a day of shining white.

HENRY SOMERS

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Observations in a Jungle Sanctuary

UNDER ordinary conditions one might as well look for a needle in a bundle of hay as an animal in a jungle, but it so happens that in Panama there is an island named Barro Colorado in which the animals are so numerous and the circumstances so unusual that at least a few can usually be seen during a short walk. . . .

In the interest of natural history this beautiful island has been set aside by the United States government as an animal preserve where scientists from museums and universities may study the animal and plant life of the Canal Zone. Sometimes there are as many as ten eminent university professors on Barro Colorado, where they spend a great deal of their time in well-screened huts working and writing their observations. No hunting of any kind is allowed, and the animals have become so tame that they frequently come out of the jungle and take a peep at the professors in their cages. . . .

That there were plenty of animals was quickly evident because within a few minutes I saw the fresh tracks of peccaries, deer, and some kind of cat, perhaps a jaguar or an ocelot. The first mammal we actually encountered turned out to be Professor A. E. Emerson of Chicago University who was busily engaged in cutting down a spider's web with an axe. . . .

One of the most interesting sights was a column of leaf-cutting ants marching along a trail a few inches wide. About every sixth ant was carrying a triangular piece of green leaf measuring about half an inch in length, but as these were carried vertically, they looked like tiny sailboats. By watching closely we observed that all the little sailboats were going in the same direction, while hundreds of empty-handed ants were scurrying in the opposite direction to fetch a fresh load. At regular intervals on each side of the column were much larger ants who were well-armed with murderous looking pincers, obviously guarding the precious caravan, and ready to drive off any intruders.

Many of the most interesting animals of Panama are nocturnal. The best time to watch animals on Barro Colorado was after supper when, with the aid of a flashlight, it was possible to surprise sloths, night monkeys, and opossums. We were not lucky enough to meet a jaguar. We found a large toad *(Bufo Marinus)* that must have weighed at least a pound. . . .

Early the next morning on looking out of the window I saw a beautiful deer standing on the edge of the jungle. Instead of running away when I approached, it walked up to me and took a banana from my hand.

Evidently we were being watched by other animals, because a moment later a beautiful coati, with its long tail stuck straight up in the air, bounded towards me and actually stood up on its hind legs when I offered it a banana. After the coati came a small silky anteater which we were told came regularly every morning for its breakfast of raw white-of-egg which it laboriously lapped up with its long worm-like tongue.—From "Panamexico," by CARVETH WELLS. (New York: McBride.)

Sonnets in the Best Manner

"I HAVE been reading M. Angelo all the morning and he really is one of the few poets whom it pays to read because he only writes when he has something to say. When he can't end a line he just don't end it, and when he thinks of a rhyme but doesn't quite see how it can be worked in, he just jots it down at the end of an imaginary line—and occupies himself with some other thing. This is a great deal better—than trying to fool the reader—as almost everyone else does. . . .

"Shakespeare's sonnets stand by themselves. They have the charm of his poetry, his songs and madrigals—and it is his own. They don't pretend to be sonnets. They don't follow the traditions of sonnets and they don't smell like sonnets. Michael Angelo being an Italian was at home, so to speak, in the sonnet and wasn't obliged to imitate anyone in particular—(for an Englishman to write a sonnet is as if he should try to say his prayers in French) and Michael Angelo was constantly taken up only with the endeavor to say the thing—he was not giving sops to literary tradition. He was like a powerful man packing a carpet bag—when he has too many things to go in. You can see the veins swell on his forehead as he grips the edges and tries to make it close. Half the time he takes everything out again on the floor and makes a new arrangement—with the shaving brush at the bottom—and then he is so uncertain which is best that he allows both readings to stand.

"But they have thought in 'em. There is not a fraud nor a paper stuffing nor a filigree ornament in the volume—and O, how can we ever be grateful enough for this! Here is a man that writes poetry which is as good as prose."—From "John Jay Chapman and His Letters," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.)

The Angel-Song of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no more beautiful story is to be found in all literature than the account of the nativity as recorded in Luke's Gospel. Throughout subsequent centuries this angel song of Love, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," has lilted its way into the hearts of men, comforting the grief-stricken, encouraging the fearful, and bringing to men the hope of a better world.

Heralding the birth of Jesus, the angelic song presaged the triumphant ministry of the God-inspired Teacher. The radiant glow of God's love, shed upon benighted humanity through the Christ which he manifested, healed the sinner, the impotent, the leprous, and even restored the dead. So well did he understand God's healing love to be the manifestation of eternal Life that he said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

The great truth which Christ Jesus proclaimed and demonstrated became obscured in human thinking, until Mary Baker Eddy, hearing the angel song of Love, received and gave to mankind her revelation of Christian Science. Through this Science the true man is revealed, not as the grief-stricken, disease-laden, and sin-condemned offspring of Adam, but as the radiant reflection of his Father-Mother God. What a joyous awakening from the condemnatory belief of fallen man, that the real man, as Mrs. Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475), "is idea, the image, of Love," and is "that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." Again, on page 284, are found these enlightening statements pertaining to man's relationship to God: "Thought passes from God to man;" and, "The intercommunication is always from God to His idea, man."

Divine Mind constitutes the real man's very being. Divine Mind's perpetual activity is expressed in man as love, beauty, joy, peace, intelligence, health, yea, wholeness. God is cause, and man effect. Since power is inherent in cause alone, man has no power apart from God. Man's perfect nature, then, never departs from his God-given wholeness. He cannot be diseased, grief-stricken, or sin-laden, because God holds him in his rightful home, in divine Mind, where his perfection, grandeur, and substance are forever intact.

Since God's man is not sick or sinful, what, then, appears to be so? It is a mortal belief—a wrong concept of God's man. That which appears to be a physical ailment or any other inharmony is but the manifestation of lying mortal sense. The belief that freedom consists of the right to accept or reject holiness, as whim may dictate, arises from the belief of a mind in matter. Each supposititious mind or personality creates in belief its own little world in which that supposed mind is supreme. From this basic error of what Paul terms "the carnal mind," arises the belief of a selfhood apart from God, with its attendant sin, disease, and death.

Christian Science rends asunder the veil of mortal sense which presents this unhappy deflection, and reveals man as the image or reflection of God. A Christian Science treatment, or prayer, affirms the spiritual facts of creation, and thus denies the validity of the lie of mortal sense. It frees the sufferer from the seeming effects of the lie by exposing the unreality of the lie itself. Dwelling in the light of spiritual truth, thought differentiates between the counterfeit mortal and the radiant image of God. One should watch his thinking that he be not mesmerized into accepting the imperfect model by the insidious influence of mortal belief; for whatever one claims to be true of others one is admitting as part of one's own consciousness.

Through the understanding of Christian Science one has the courage to challenge evil beliefs and nullify them. It is manifestly impossible for one to retain the belief in disease when he realizes that the only thoughts which pass from God to man are pure and health-giving. The business man cannot fear depression, when he recognizes that divine ideas are available to encourage, inspire, and give him wisdom to solve his every problem. One cannot be envious, fearful, or hateful when, through right thinking, he perceives the substantiality and permanency of God's affluence, and identifies himself with it as heir to God's bounty. Nation will no longer rise against nation when it is universally seen that the good manifested by one nation is not at variance with that expressed by another, and that it cannot dispossess a neighbor nation of good.

Today, above the din of nations at variance, with seeming evidences of depression, jealousy, and hate, the strains of the angel song are still being heard through Christian Science. The melody of Love is borne in upon the thought baptized in humility and right desire. May the children of men pause to listen to the "good tidings of great joy," for they are the angelic songs of Love and of Life!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Solida the Serene

I AM NOT sure how it would look under the sun, but in the early evening it is a sweet place. It was twilight when I saw Solida, and presently it was dusk, and there was a moon like a lady's fingernail in the sky. And the Governor's mansion was lovely under that little moon, though it is old now, and crumbling to saddest ruin. Across from the mansion is an ancient church of faded splendor, with a wooden altar painted gold. At the door of the church was a woman making *empanadas*. Villagers, on their way to vespers, had stopped to eat and talk. I thought Solida was a beautiful name for a town that had grown serenely old.—From "Ports of the Sun," by ELEANOR EARLY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

L'Hymne angélique de l'Amour

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PEUT-ÊTRE n'y a-t-il pas dans toutes les littératures de plus belle histoire que celle de la nativité, décrite par l'Évangile selon saint Luc. Au cours des siècles qui suivirent, cet hymne angélique de l'Amour: "Gloire à Dieu au plus haut des cieux, paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!" a trouvé le chemin des cœurs, consolant les affligés, encourageant ceux qu'assaillent les craintes, apportant aux hommes l'espoir d'un monde meilleur.

Le chant des anges annonçait la naissance de Jésus et présageait le glorieux ministère du Maître divinement inspiré. Par le Christ que Jésus manifestait, l'amour de Dieu rayonna sur l'humanité enténébrée; ce resplendissement guérissait les pécheurs, les infirmes, les lépreux, et ressuscitait même les morts. Le Maître comprenait que le bienfaisant amour de Dieu est la manifestation de la Vie éternelle; aussi pouvait-il dire (Jean 17:3): "C'est ici la vie éternelle, qu'ils te connaissent, toi, le seul vrai Dieu, et celui que tu as envoyé, Jésus-Christ."

Dans le penser humain, la grande vérité que proclamait et démontrait le Christ Jésus subit une longue éclipse; enfin Mary Baker Eddy, entendant l'hymne angélique de l'Amour, reçut et donna au genre humain la révélation de la Science Chrétienne. Cette Science révèle l'homme véritable comme étant non pas un rejeton d'Adam, un être affligé, maladif, subissant la condamnation du péché, mais la radieuse réflexion du Père-Mère Dieu. Pour ceux qui avaient accepté la croyance condamnatoire d'un homme déchu, quelle joie de s'éveiller au fait concernant l'homme réel! Comme Mrs. Eddy le déclare à la page 475 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour;... ce qui n'a pas une seule qualité qui ne dérive de la Divinité; ce qui ne possède ni vie, ni intelligence, ni pouvoir créateur qui lui soient propres, mais qui reflète spirituellement tout ce qui appartient à son Créateur." Ailleurs, à la page 284, nous trouvons ces déclarations lumineuses touchant le rapport de l'homme à Dieu: "La pensée passe de Dieu à l'homme... L'intercommunication se fait toujours de Dieu à Son idée, l'homme."

L'Entendement divin constitue l'être même de l'homme réel. L'activité perpétuelle du divin Entendement s'exprime chez l'homme en tant qu'amour, que beauté, joie, paix, intelligence, santé, intégralité. Dieu est cause, l'homme est effet. Puisque le pouvoir est inhérent à la seule cause, l'homme ne possède aucun pouvoir en dehors de Dieu. Ainsi la nature parfaite de l'homme ne s'écarte jamais de l'intégralité qu'il a reçue de Dieu. Il ne saurait être malade, affligé, pécheur, car Dieu le maintient dans son habitacle légitime, dans le divin Entendement où sont toujours intactes sa perfection, sa noblesse et sa substance.

Si l'homme de Dieu n'est point malade ou pécheur, qu'est-ce qui paraît l'être? C'est une croyance mortelle—un faux concept touchant l'homme de Dieu. Ce qui paraît être une maladie physique ou quelque autre inharmonie n'est que la manifestation du sens mortel menteur. D'aucuns croient qu'être libre, c'est avoir le droit d'accepter ou de rejeter la sainteté, selon le caprice du moment; mais cette opinion est due à la croyance que l'entendement se trouve dans la matière. Chaque entendement ou personnalité hypothétique crée, selon la croyance, son propre petit monde où ce prétendu entendement exerce le pouvoir suprême. Cette erreur fondamentale de ce que Paul nomme "l'entendement charnel" (Romains 8:7, version anglaise) produit la croyance à un moi séparé de Dieu et qu'accompagneraient le péché, la maladie, la mort.

Déchirant le voile du sens mortel qui présente cette fâcheuse déflexion, la Science Chrétienne révèle l'homme en tant qu'image ou reflet de Dieu. En Science Chrétienne, le traitement ou la prière affirme les faits spirituels de la création et nie la validité du mensonge qu'émet le sens mortel. Comme il démasque l'irréalité du mensonge, ce traitement libère le patient des effets que semblait produire le mensonge. Demeurant dans la lumière de la vérité spirituelle, la pensée distingue la contrefaçon mortelle d'avec la glorieuse image de Dieu. Il faut surveiller ses pensées pour ne pas tomber sous le mesmérisme de la croyance mortelle, dont l'influence insidieuse voudrait faire accepter le modèle défectueux; en effet, ce qu'on déclare vrai au sujet d'autrui, on l'admet dans sa propre conscience.

Le disciple qui comprend la Science Chrétienne a le courage de récuser et d'anéantir les croyances mauvaises. Il est manifestement impossible de garder la croyance de maladie lorsqu'on saisit pleinement ce fait: les seules pensées qui passent de Dieu à l'homme sont pures et donnent la santé. L'homme d'affaires ne peut craindre le marasme ou la crise lorsqu'il reconnaît que les idées divines sont à sa portée, prêtes à l'encourager, à l'inspirer, à lui donner la sagesse nécessaire pour résoudre tous ses problèmes. Nul ne peut être envieux, craintif, haineux, si le penser juste lui fait voir la substantialité et la permanence de l'abondance divine, et s'il reconnaît qu'il hérite des grâces de Dieu. Une nation ne s'élèvera plus contre une autre quand tous les hommes verront que le bien manifesté par un peuple n'est pas en désaccord avec la prospérité d'un autre, et ne saurait frustrer les nations voisines.

A l'heure actuelle, malgré le fracas des nations en conflit et les apparences de crise, de jalousie, de haine, le chant des anges se fait toujours entendre par la Science Chrétienne. Les accords de l'Amour atteignent la pensée qu'ont purifiée les bons désirs et l'humilité. Puissent les enfants des hommes prêter l'oreille à la "bonne nouvelle,... cause d'une grande joie"! C'est l'hymne angélique de l'Amour et de la Vie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Two Musics

ARE THERE not, then, two musics unto men?—
One loud and bold and coarse,
And overpowering still perforce
All tone and tune beside;
Yet in despite its pride
Only of fumes of foolish fancy bred,
And sounding solely in the sounding head:
The other, soft and low,
Stealing whence we not know,
Painfully heard, and easily forgot,
With pauses oft and many a silence strange
(And silent oft it seems, when silent it is not),
Revivals too of unexpected change:
Haply thou think'st 'twill never be begun,
Or that 't has come, and been, and passed away:
Yet turn to other none,—
Turn not, oh, turn not thou!
But listen, listen, listen,—if haply be heard it may;
Listen, listen, listen,—is it not sounding now?

* * *

Though drums do roll, and pipes and cymbals ring;
So the bare conscience of the better thing
Unfelt, unseen, unimaged, all unknown,
Many fix the entranced soul 'mid multitudes alone.

—From "The Music of the World and of the Soul," by ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH (1819-1861)

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Markham Named to Key Post In N. Y. Reform Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—New York City's $80,000,000 Department of Public Works, set up under the revised charter as a major structural method of administering City improvements, is ready to start functioning today, following the naming of Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, Chief of Army Engineers, as Commissioner.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced the appointment last night, and General Markham, now in Honolulu on unofficial business, is preparing for retirement from the Army within a few days, it was learned at City Hall.

The designation of the Washington expert typified the Mayor's policy of selecting the "best man" when he has an important post to fill—a policy which so provoked professional politicians that they tried throughout his first mayoralty to limit his appointments to city boundaries.

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Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham
Army Engineer Appointed Head of New York City's Department of Public Works

Handled Big Projects

General Markham was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1878, attended the United States Military Academy and received his first commission in 1899. His Army construction commissions have involved millions of dollars, having included the post of Assistant Engineer for the District of Columbia, the Bonneville Dam project on the Columbia River, the Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River, the largest earthen dam in the world, and flood control in the 1937 emergency, his four-year term as Chief of Army Engineers was completed last October.

General Markham was an outspoken opponent of the plan broached by Mayor La Guardia in 1936 for construction of an airport on Governors Island in New York Bay, on the ground of navigation interference and serious safety hazards. He is a proponent of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Important Reform

The Mayor looks upon the new public works agency as one of the most important reforms achieved by the charter revisionists, since its consolidation in a single department of five borough offices in the public works field constitutes the first comprehensive step to end the costly dominion of the City's five "Little Mayors," as borough heads are called by advocates of cogent city planning that would centralize important municipal functions.

The change will deprive these officials of $2,500,000 a year or more in appropriations, the new agency to be integrated with the City Planning Commission—most radical of the revised charter provisions, giving the City control over its own growth for the first time—to administer the heretofore decentralized functions involved so as to best serve the local interests of the boroughs and of the City as a whole. It also will take over the construction and operation of intercepting sewers and sewage disposal plants from the Department of Sanitation and Bridge Construction, operation and maintenance from the Department of Plant and Structures.

Lewis Mine Union Revolts Briefly, Gets Back in Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Some 2,000 United Mine Workers of America assembled in convention here staged a brief revolt this morning against the headquarters group led by John L. Lewis, President of the Union. They refused to permit the pigeonholing of a resolution forbidding officers of the Union to hold political jobs as well.

But while making this one gesture of independence from their official leadership, they continued as on previous days to give Mr. Lewis and his staff rousing votes and cheers of confidence on almost everything else which matters.

In the process of this general endorsement of Lewis policy went approval of U. M. W. A. contributions to the Committee for Industrial Organization over a bare score of protesting votes, approval of the political activities of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and recommendations for a boycott of Japanese products.

Opponents Denounced

In passing, the convention also took numerous side jabs at political opponents of the C. I. O. in general and of Mr. Lewis in particular. Objects of such attacks included Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia and Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York. The latter was attacked for a "vicious campaign of propaganda and misinformation about maritime labor." Sentor Holt was briefly tefmed a "traitor unworthy to represent the great State of West Virginia."

Little comment or discussion was involved in adoption of the Japanese boycott resolution, but it well may prove one of the most important actions of the convention. It is known here that about two weeks ago President Roosevelt suggested to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that the Federation adopt such a policy. At that time Mr. Green demurred on the ground that the rival C. I. O. might promptly take an opposite position merely to embarrass him. Now the U. M. W. A. has come out openly for such a policy, while the A. F. of L. Executive Committee, meeting in Florida, has rejected it.

May Gain Politically

The action of the miners may improve relations with the White House, which is conducting an energetic search throughout the country for support for a stronger foreign policy, while if the Federation continues to refuse support on foreign policy it may add one more strain to existing relations between the older labor organization and the Administration.

The miners' revolt apparently springs from an increasing restlessness over lack of independence of locals. Officers for the great majority of the locals are hand-picked by the union headquarters here in Washington, not elected by the members. One-fifth of 1,000 resolutions submitted at the convention were demands for local autonomy. The frequency with which the hand picked officers have also been political jobholders has increased the resentment among the rank and file against this domination of the union.

Pittman

(Continued from Page 1)

directed, and declared that the question ought not to go unanswered. He decried a statement that he attributed to the late Ambassador Robert W. Bingham that the United States would support Great Britain man for man and ship for ship. Other countries he charged are apprehensive lest Great Britain and the United States are building for a specific purpose and a specific objective.

Senator Borah said it was "outrageous" that people of the British Empire come to America to start naval propaganda.

Answering Senator Borah briefly, Senator Pittman responded that the United States is not relying on the British Navy and discounted reports of any alliance with the British.

Senator Borah in his comment said in part: "The Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Great Britain speaking in the House of Commons a short time ago and discussing the relationship of Great Britain to the United States stated that we, that is Great Britain, have no actual treaty with the United States but we have an understanding or relationship and that daily we are in consultation with reference to our foreign policy, and when asked what that relationship was he stated that he could not reveal it. . . .

"Mr. President, I regard that statement as most unfortunate because it gave the world to understand that the United States and Great Britain had a working relationship with reference to the Eastern question particularly and that it was of such a nature that it must be kept a secret. Preceding that statement Great Britain had announced a great naval building policy. Succeeding the statement Great Britain announced a great naval building policy. And taking the statement with what had preceded and what followed, the nations of the world today practically without exception believe that the United States and Great Britain are in tacit alliance and are building navies in accordance with foreign policy. . . .

"Mr. President, these things evidently cause the other nations of the world to understand that we have a foreign policy based upon a particular relationship with the British nation and when they look about and see that we are building a navy the like of which has never been known in time of peace they reach but one conclusion. What is the result? Since these announcements have been made every naval nation in the world has set about to increase its navy. Building for preparation for defense of themselves. What is the result? The world has practically gone mad over the proposition that these powerful nations are building for a specific purpose."

After his references to British propagandists, Senator Borah continued: "All these things cannot be whistled down the wind. They are what makes foreign policy. They are the things that put nations into action. They are the very things that brought on the World War; one nation putting out its program and another nation putting out a program to meet that program, and very soon we are in the midst of war by reason of these misunderstandings."

Pedestrian Care Needed for Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pedestrians and motorists must exercise ordinary care to avoid accidents, though both parties may be within the law at the time of the mishap, according to a recent State Appellate Court decision.

An accident occurred at a local intersection after dark and during a rain, just as the traffic lights changed. Although both parties were lawfully within the intersection, each should have exercised ordinary care to avoid injury to himself or the other, the decision of the court read.

The jury, however, decided that the pedestrian had discharged his duty but that the motorist had not, inasmuch as the pedestrian saw the motorist three times before the collision whereas the motorist did not see the pedestrian until the instant of collision. A substantial judgment was awarded to the pedestrian and the suit is being appealed to the State Supreme Court.

New Senator

A. Evan Reames
Democrat, Appointed to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Resignation of Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon

Oregon's Senator To Serve 11 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore. — A. Evan Reames, well known Medford attorney and Democrat, was appointed to the United States Senate by Gov. Charles H. Martin to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frederick Steiwer, Oregon's junior Senator. Mr. Steiwer has been active in Republican politics and delivered the keynote speech at the convention which nominated Alfred M. Landon.

Mr. Reames will serve for 11 months before an elected senator assumes the post.

British Drop Veto On Foreign Loans Of Long Duration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—The Government's decision to relax the veto hitherto imposed on long-term foreign lending was announced in the House of Commons today by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This is on lines advised in the Van Zeeland report on rehabilitation of world finances and goes some way to meet wishes long strongly expressed in British banking circles. Its object is to help recovery of Britain's foreign trade.

The announcement is much criticised in opposition circles, where fear is entertained lest it should result in British funds going to totalitarian governments and being used for purposes hostile to United Kingdom interests. Conservatives, on the other hand, attach importance to the assurances given by Sir John that every such loan will still require official sanction and that each case will be judged strictly upon its individual merits.

Short-term non-commmercial lending remains interdicted.

Beach Erosion Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—One of the chief concerns of this locality is to preserve its beach and dunes; and accordingly a study of means to prevent the northwestern storms from taking their toll was started. An inspector from the Federal Engineers' district office, Jacksonville, Fla., has lately arrived to begin sand tests for the United States Beach Erosion Board.

Auto Union Seeks $130,000,000 Federal Fund

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: United Automobile Workers officials urged President Roosevelt today to recommend an immediate federal appropriation of $130,000,000 to provide employment and direct relief for unemployed automobile workers and their families in Michigan.

Homer Martin, President of the Auto Union, presented the request at a White House Conference. He said later the President had agreed to take the matter up tomorrow with the Works Progress Administration. Mr. Martin added the President was "quite cognizant of the emergency of the situation."

The union leader presented other recommendations, including one calling for extension of public spending through the PWA and other federal agencies, and another asking consideration of a guaranteed $2,000 annual wage for auto workers to eliminate "seasonal production" and irregular employment.

Miami, Fla.—Officials of the American Federation of Labor, which has accused the National Labor Relations Board of showing partisanship to the Committee for Industrial Organization, opposed yesterday a proposed Senate investigation of the Board.

They held that an investigation might be protracted to delay enactment at this session of Congress of an amendment to the Wagner Act which the A. F. of L. has suggested to insure crafts within an industry the right to elect their own collective bargaining representatives and to remove the Board's discretion in determining the form of elections.

"Some who are opposed to the A. F. of L., some who believe that federal agencies should be used to reconstruct the American trade movement, even some within Administration circles, have voiced their objection to any amendment of the Wagner Act," said a statement by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

Washington—E. L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President of Labor's Non-Partisan League, said in a statement today that the request of William Green for all A. F. of L. members to withdraw from the League was "unfortunate."

"It (the League) has never been out of harmony with the political aspirations of the great army of trade unionists, A. F. of L., C. I. O., and Railway Brotherhoods, who are organized within the League."

Kansas City, Mo.: The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board here issued a complaint today against the Ford Motor Company's Kansas City assembly plant, on the basis of charges filed by a C. I. O. affiliate that more than 1,400 of its members were ousted because of union activities. The union, United Automobile Workers of America, staged a brief sit-down strike inside the plant last April and called a strike against the plant Dec. 10.

The complaint, directing the Ford Company to answer within five days and set a hearing for Feb. 10, charged the employees were discharged, laid off, locked out or forced to resign.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Committee for Industrial Organization quickly halted a new unionization drive in the bailiwick of Mayor Frank Hague today after vigilant police had stopped six organizers seeking to distribute C. I. O. circulars to workers. None of the group was arrested but all were ordered to "get hopping" by plainclothes officers who also took away their pamphlets urging laborers to join the union.

Their activity interrupted, Sam Macri, C. I. O. official directing the unannounced campaign, called it off less than an hour after it began.

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534 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Transient guests are welcome at Boston's quiet and attractive residential hotel — the Fensgate, located on historic Beacon Street at Charlesgate East, overlooking the Charles River and Boston's famous and beautiful fens.

Outside rooms—single, double, and en suite—all with bath—at most reasonable rates. The restaurant offers the finest cuisine. No liquor served.

Arthur Jellis, *Manager*
Also Manager of Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead

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Hear Gabriel Heatter
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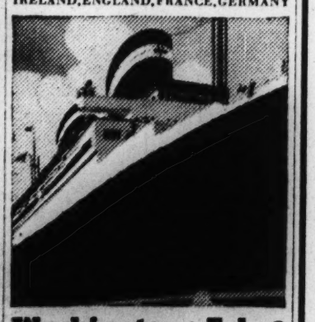

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March 9, April 6
Manhattan • Feb. 23
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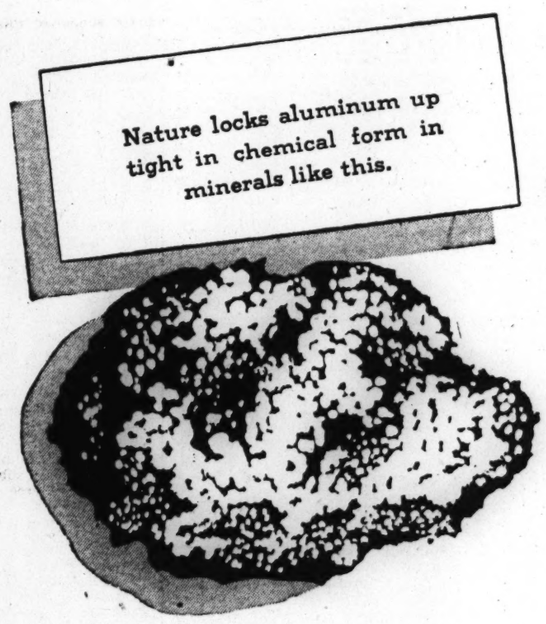
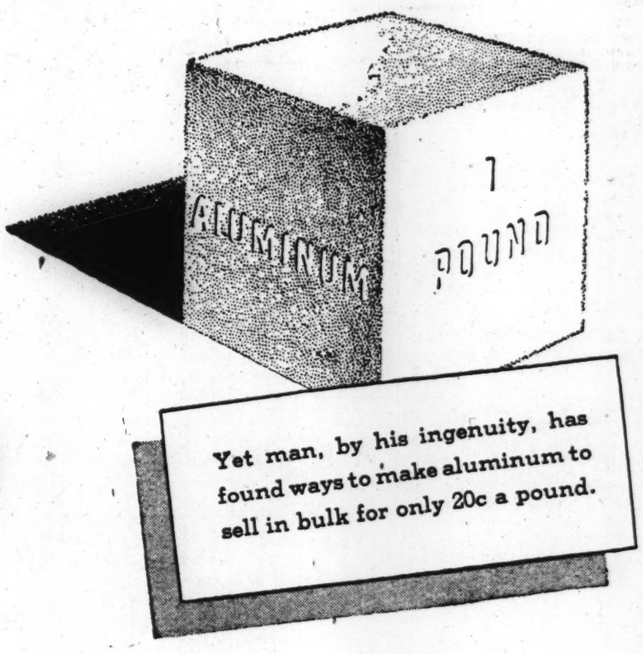




Yet man, by his ingenuity, has found ways to make aluminum to sell in bulk for only 20c a pound.

YOUR DINNER COMPANION MAY NOT KNOW THIS

For centuries, aluminum was one of Nature's secrets. She locked it tight in the earth — not as metal but in chemical form. Once it cost so much to get metal out of these stubborn chemicals that aluminum was worth more than gold.

Charles Hall — one of our founders — was the first to break Nature's hold on aluminum. When he discovered his process, fifty years ago, aluminum was selling for $8 a pound.

How that price of $8 was reduced, dollar by dollar and penny by penny, to 20 cents a pound, is an epic of American achievement.

For fifty years we have held to one purpose: To make aluminum so plentiful and so cheap that everyone could use it for almost everything.

Year after year, a lot of our money has gone into the building of more efficient plants to make aluminum cheap, and into research to make it cheaper.

Were it not for these heavy investments, useful aluminum might never have been useful at all.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

nature MADE ALUMINUM *LIGHT*
BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*
AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

ALCOA ALUMINUM

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

Lodge Upsets Democrats On Housing Wage

N.E. Senator Leads Attack for Prevailing Rate and Wins It

Votes Against Bill

Sudden Show of Aggression in Republican Ranks Marks a Turning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—If a small white rabbit had suddenly turned and bit a pursuing bulldog squarely on the nose, the dog couldn't have been more surprised than were Democrats yesterday when a torrent of aggression burst from the Republican side of the Senate.

It all arose over the prevailing wage amendment in the housing bill, and whatever the rights or wrongs of the battle, the suddenly energized Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, certainly put on an exciting show that filled the galleries and kept the chamber in a steady turmoil.

The Democrats were not less startled by the Lodge arguments as they were startled by any opposition at all, and they showed momentary signs of fluster and confusion. At the same time Senator Lodge refused to be smothered by sarcasm or oratory, and instead proved himself very much an individual to be reckoned with. With the steadying support of Minority Leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Washington, in his tight pinches, Senator Lodge undoubtedly caused the Majority Leadership more anxious minutes, and undignified loss of temper than it has endured for a long time.

Once or twice genial but long-suffering Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the Majority Floor Leader, must have wondered whether he was more unhappy trying to buck a Southern filibuster against the anti-lynching bill, or trying to stand up against the rapid-shouting Northerner from the Bay State.

The Pot and the Kettle

Both sides accused the other of inconsistency and, so far as the impartial observer could estimate, each with considerable accuracy. A big majority of Congress favors the new feleral-aid housing bill, and a majority also originally voted, 51 to 17, for the Lodge amendment requiring prevailing wages.

Trade unionists generally indorsed the Lodge amendment. Senator Lodge, however, although he got passage of his amendment, ultimately voted against the whole bill, and admitted again yesterday that he strongly opposed it, even with his amendment.

The leaders of the Democrats, on the other side, like Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, and Senator Barkley, who previously voted in favor of the amendment, now on second thought argued just as strenuously against it.

It was under such conditions that the whole matter came up for debate today and yesterday, after the Lodge amendment had been discarded by a conference report with the House.

Senator Wagner, who originally approved the Lodge Amendment, like Senators Bulkley, Barkley and the majority of 51, charged yesterday that it would destroy the act and discourage building, because bankers would not make loans under a law holding them liable if the contractor failed to pay prevailing wages.

Democrats Are Nonplussed

Democratic Senators carefully avoided what to many seems an even stronger argument, that the prevailing wage amendment would prevent institution of an "annual wage" in which some of the irregularity of prevailing employment would be eliminated in return for a smaller hourly pay.

In any event for almost the first time in five years the Republican side of the aisle yesterday suddenly took the aggressive. Nonplussed Democrats who have been accustomed to bicker only among themselves saw the tall, decidedly good-looking Senator Lodge rise to his feet and upbraid them. Why had Democratic leaders voted for his amendment in the first place, and decided against it now, he demanded. His amendment provided, he recalled, that pay of workmen employed upon construction covered by federal mortgage insurance should be no less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature in the same locality, as de-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Mayor Delays Sending Budget to City Council

In Boston Today

Blanket Data Sent on Time

The annual City budget will not be submitted to the City Council until about March 1, a month behind schedule, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin revealed today. But when the budget is submitted, he said, it will be as nearly complete as possible.

To conform with provisions laid down in the city charter, the mayor yesterday submitted a blanket budget to the Council. The charter requires that the Mayor submit "a" budget by Feb. 1 of each year. Yesterday's blanket budget was to meet this requirement.

However, the real budget on which the Mayor is now working will require another month for preparation. It is his idea to make this budget complete for the year and thus try to avoid the policies of many past Mayors of submitting a string of supplementary budgets as requests for more appropriations are made.

The reason the Mayor dictated to department heads the maximum amount needed for each department is to keep the budget wthin $40,000,000. Department requests had previously exceeded $45,000,000.

Continuing his policy of economy wherever possible, the Mayor announced that no new employees would be hired at present, that departments requiring additional help would be supplied from other City departments.

Gas Rate Rise Hearing Put Off

At the request of Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, the public hearing on proposed increases in rates of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was postponed today by the Public Utilities Commission until Feb. 17. Before the doors of the Commission's chamber could be closed, several speakers got in more than one hour of arguments for and against the proposed rate rise which the company insisted is necessary to permit a reasonable profit on its capital investment.

Before asking for postponement, Mr. Parkman pointed out that the new rate schedule would increase gas costs to 98 out of every 100 customers of the company throughout Greater Boston, that customers now paying $1.20 a month would have to pay close to $2, that if the Consolidated Gas Company received a price rise other companies would follow with similar requests which could not be easily parried.

Mr. Parkman's remarks brought E. M. Farnsworth, President of the gas company, to his feet with the rebuttal that the company made only 2 per cent on its capital investment last year, adding that the rate rise was necessary to prevent pay cuts for 1,600 employees.

Lottery Tickets Sought in Mail

Following a warning from Washington that a large quantity of lottery matter is on its way to eastern coastal cities from Cuba, Boston's incoming mail is being watched with particular care, it was announced today by John J. Breslin, Chief Post Office Inspector. Importation of lottery matter is prohibited in the United States.

Mediterranean Liner Docks

Among the 54 passengers from Mediterranean ports aboard the American Export Line's steamer Excalibur, when it docked at Boston this morning, was Alfred G. Moore, who for over a year has been in charge of the isolated solar radiation observatory of the Smithsonian Institution on the summit of Mt. Saint Catherine on the Sinai Peninsula.

The station has been closed temporarily and Mr. Moore is being transferred to a Los Angeles station. There has been an observatory on Mt. Saint Catherine since the Fourth Century, he said.

Also on board was five-year-old Zahi Salman, who, though born in Havana, became an orphan in Syria and is now on his way back to Havana to be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. A. Nis Khoury of that City.

The boy was begging on the streets of Beyrouth when Mr. and Mrs. Khoury were attracted by his appearance. Talking to him, they were astonished to learn he was a native of their own City.

When a taxicab conveying two passengers away from the Excalibur burst into flames at the Army Base Pier the ship's second officer, Arthur W. Fallis, seized a fire extinguisher, hurried ashore and put out the conflagration.

New Topographic Map Is Ready

The first of the 200 new topographic maps being made by the United States Geological Survey — Plymouth, Mass., and the surrounding country—is now available, Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

Under a survey started in 1933, the State was divided into 200 districts. The work will require six more years before it is completed. The project, shared by State and Federal Governments, will cost $800,000. The only topographic map of the State, now available, according to General Hale, is more than 50 years old.

The next map will cover the vicinity of Springfield, Mass. Survey parties have completed their work in Cape Cod and Worcester areas.

The maps sell for 10 cents and will be of value to skiers, hikers, campers and others interested in outdoor life.

Hospital Charge Aimed at Howard

In the investigation of State hospitals ordered by the Governor, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley charged today that Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance for 12 years up to last December, was negligent in not acting on reports made by the State Auditor's department on business procedure in the various institutions within the State Department of Mental Diseases.

The reports, the Auditor explained, covered business procedure and lack of control, both inventory and administrative, in the institutions and within the Department itself.

Mr. Buckley said that on Feb. 6, 1937, he made specific recommendations in regard to Boston State Hospital, and on March 1 general recommendations on the whole sys-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Chain of Parks Around Boston Is Step Nearer

Proposed Bay Circuit to Extend From Ipswich to Duxbury Beach

Aim of Trustees

A belt line of public reservations enabling recreation seekers to travel completely around Greater Boston for a distance of 100 miles from Ipswich on the North Shore to Duxbury on the South Shore, without once stepping off public land, is a dream of conservationists taking tangible form today in a "bay circuit" proposed by the Trustees of Public Reservations.

Starting at Duxbury Bay, the circuital strip of public domain would swing through East Bridgewater, Avon, Sharon, Medfield, Natick, Wayland, Bedford, Billerica, Middleton, Topsfield and Ipswich to link together 18 existing reservations for a complete mobilization of recreational resources within a 30-mile radius of the State House in Boston.

As a nucleus for the project, the State already has the Standish Monument Reservation, Moose Hill Sanctuary in Sharon, Walden Pond in Concord, Boxford Sanctuary, Old Town Hill in Newbury, Plum Island Bird Sanctuary, seven State forests and several small preserves such as Hemlock Knoll in Wenham, all within the routing of the proposed bay circuit.

Variety of Interests

Like the Bostonian who had to learn about the historic spots in his own city from visiting tourists, few residents of Greater Boston are acquainted with the wide variety of recreational activities and significant geological vantage points within their own territory. For instance, how many know that Great Blue Hill with an elevation of only 635 feet is the highest point of land close to the sea from Maine to Mexico?

Duxbury Beach offers interesting examples of construction by the sea that are studied widely by geological experts. Lake Walden is called by geologists a "glacial kettle-pot." The Ipswich marshes provide excellent illustrations of tidal creeks. Plum Island was built by the sea itself from materials scooped up from the bottom of the ocean.

The motorist needs only to take his car out on a crowded State highway during a summer weekend to visualize why the Trustees of Public Reservations have proposed a bay circuit of public playgrounds. The Trustees, by the way, constitute a private, non-political corporation that has been interested in conservation ever since the body was created by the Legislature in 1891. Its purpose, as designated at that time, is: "To acquire and hold for public enjoyment, beautiful and historical places."

Magnitude of Task

No one in 1891 had any idea of the magnitude of the task imposed upon the Trustees. Then there were no automobiles filled with families looking for relaxation anywhere from one to 100 miles from Beacon Hill. Walden Pond was a primitive retreat where Thoreau found inspiration in complete solitude.

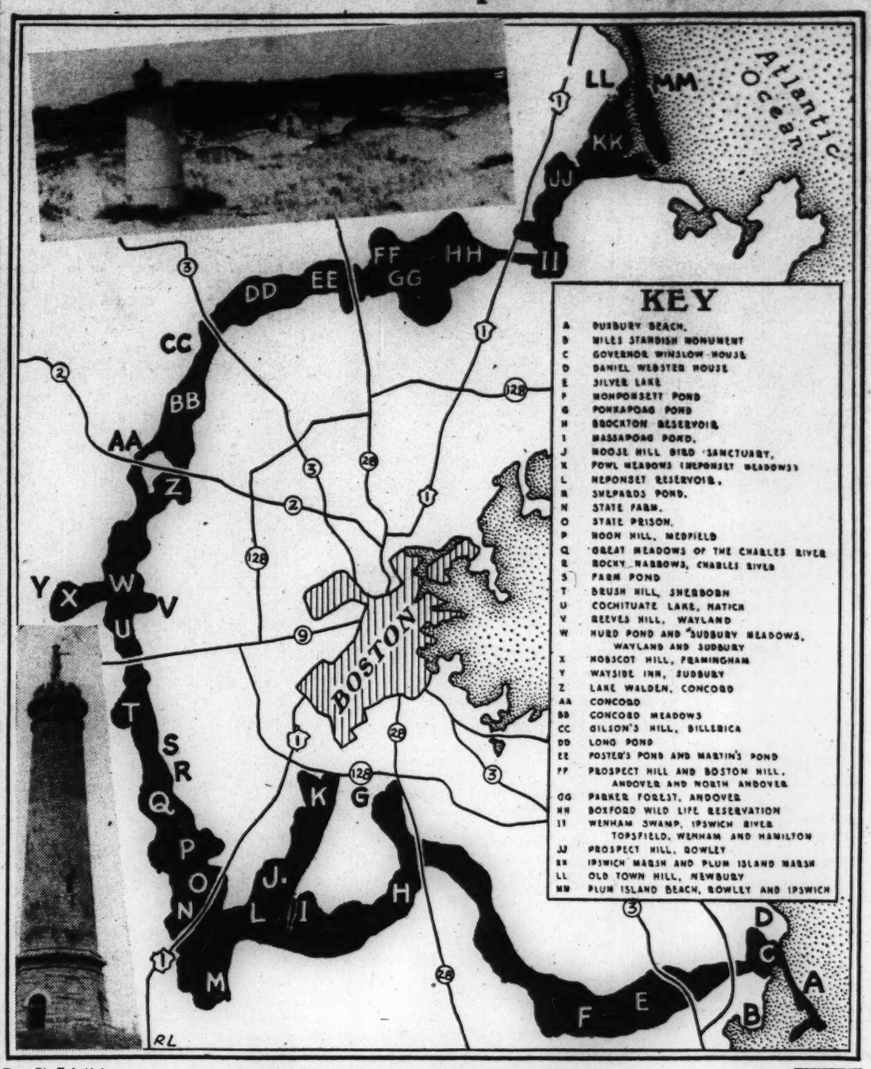
Today, Walden Pond is the weekend destination of hundreds of motorists seeking relaxation in a glimpse of woodlands and blue waters. Thousands of other recreation seekers, of whom there are 3,000,000 within a 30-mile radius of the State House, climb into their cars each summer weekend and holiday to make the most of the natural advantages afforded by neighboring public domains.

Thus the idea of a publicly-owned bay circuit is seen as a culmination of increasing demands for a chain of natural playgrounds linked together by connecting foot, motor and canoe lanes. Sites would be sought to interpret and unravel nature's drama of "murmuring pines and hemlocks," places where work-a-day people can go and come as did Thoreau with "a strange liberty in nature."

But let's climb a hill, say the Old Town Hill in Newbury, and look around the proposed belt line of public reservations as far as the Capt. Miles Standish Hill in Duxbury. Within this 100-mile routing are all the necessary recreational resources for 3,000,000 persons. They constitute in high excellence, ac-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Circuit of Parks Proposed for Boston


Atlantic Ocean
BOSTON
KEY
A DUXBURY BEACH.
B MILES STANDISH MONUMENT
C GOVERNOR WINSLOW HOUSE
D DANIEL WEBSTER HOUSE
E SILVER LAKE
F NONPONSETT POND
G POWDERPOINT POND
H BROCKTON RESERVOIRS
I MASSAPOAG POND.
J MOOSE HILL BIRD SANCTUARY.
K FOWL MEADOWS (NEPONSET MEADOWS)
L NEPONSET RESERVOIR.
M SHEPARDS POND.
N STATE FARM.
O STATE PRISON.
P NOON HILL, MEDFIELD
Q GREAT MEADOWS OF THE CHARLES RIVER
R ROCKY NARROWS, CHARLES RIVER
S FARM POND
T BRUSH HILL, SHERBORN
U COCHITUATE LAKE, NATICK
V REEVES HILL, WAYLAND
W HUNT POND AND SUDBURY MEADOWS, WAYLAND AND SUDBURY
X NOBSCOT HILL, FRAMINGHAM
Y WAYSIDE INN, SUDBURY
Z LAKE WALDEN, CONCORD
AA CONCORD
BB CONCORD MEADOWS
CC GILSON'S HILL, BILLERICA
DD LONG POND
EE FOSTER'S POND AND MARTIN'S POND
FF PROSPECT HILL AND BOSTON HILL, ANDOVER AND NORTH ANDOVER
GG PARKER FOREST, ANDOVER
HH BOXFORD WILD LIFE RESERVATION
II WENHAM SWAMP, IPSWICH RIVER TOPSFIELD, WENHAM AND HAMILTON
JJ PROSPECT HILL, BOWLEY
KK IPSWICH MARSH AND PLUM ISLAND MARSH
LL OLD TOWN HILL, NEWBURY
MM PLUM ISLAND BEACH, ROWLEY AND IPSWICH

By a Staff Artist — North Shore to South Shore Circle of Public Domain — The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Sand Dunes at Ipswich, Mass., Which Will Be the Northern Terminus of the Proposed Parkway
Lower Right—Map Showing Chain of Public Playgrounds Planned Around Boston and Vicinity
Lower Left—Miles Standish Monument at Duxbury, Mass., Which Will Mark the Southern Terminus of the Chain

Bombarding Electrons Melt Rare Metal in Harvard Test

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 1—An expedition into the "unknown land" of rare metals, to study basic physical properties and explore possible industrial uses of 30 metals that are today little known and of no commercial value as yet, is to be undertaken by Harvard researchers in the Graduate School of Engineering.

Such work in the metallurgical laboratories is made possible through development of an unusual "electron bombardment furnace" in which metals already have been heated without contamination, up to temperatures of 4500 degrees Fahrenheit, or nearly half that of the sun.

The new furnace is being perfected by Dr. Ralph R. Hultgren, instructor in metallurgy, who asserted that its most important feature is the absence of contamination in the metal under study, by carbon or other impurities. The familiar carbon arc reaches as high temperatures as the electron furnace; but as an experimental device is less effective because of uncontrollable carbon contamination.

The only limiting factor in controlling furnace temperatures is the melting point of the crucible. The best crucibles obtainable at present are made of tantalum, lined with thorium oxide. Both substances melt at about 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Such metals as vanadium, titanium, columbium, zirconium and the platinum group, which have been difficult to study because of their high melting points, can now be melted in the new furnace into pure alloys. Then, through X-ray photographs, significant research can be made into the individual peculiarities of molecular structure and other physical characteristics.

Electron bombardment has been utilized by researchers for intense heats before now, but the new Harvard furnace is the first application of the method to metallurgy.

Dr. Hultgren has successfully melted iridium at 4,230 degrees Fahrenheit; platinum at 3,200; and paladium at 2,790. Ruthenium was heated to 4,400 degrees but while it sintered a bit, it did not melt.

Such preliminary experiments as have been conducted, indicate that out of the 55 metallic elements, only six have melting points beyond the reach of the present apparatus. These are carbon, melting at 6,300 degrees Fahrenheit; tungsten at 6,066; rhenium at 5,400; tantalum at 5,130; osmium at 4,860; and molybdenum at 4,716.

Furthermore, out of the 55 metallic groups, only 15 have been extensively utilized. From ancient times, gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead, and mercury have been used. Within recent years the aluminum, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, and nickel groups have also found uses.

There still remain 30 metal groups whose alloy characteristics have been little studied, and whose possible industrial application is still in infancy. Their development may mean as much to industry as the relatively recent use of such alloys as go into stainless steel, or tungsten carbide, an alloy for high-speed machinery.

Working parts of the Harvard electron furnace are a small cylindrical metal cup or crucible, about half an inch in diameter, and half

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Maine Delegation To See Roosevelt On Quoddy Status

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) —The Maine congressional delegation will confer in the next few days with President Roosevelt and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine on the future of the Passamaquoddy power project at Eastport, Maine.

Senator Frederick Hale (R) of Maine said they would discuss the international situation to determine whether the State Department had made any progress in the past year with Canadian authorities on a joint international development of power by harnessing the tides.

If negotiations with Canada have not produced any definite results, Senator Hale said the delegation would attempt to find another use for the project on which he estimated the Government already has spent $1,000,000.

Senator Hale said the delegation wanted to aid Governor Barrows find relief for the residents of Eastport and "a practical use for the project" if the power project were not completed.

Jury Service for Women Urged at Crowded Hearing

Legislative Hearings

A concerted drive by women's organizations to force passage of legislation making compulsory jury service applicable to women as well as to men was started today before the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, as 300 women lawyers and club members appeared before the Committee.

Several members of the Committee expressed complete surprise at the size of the gathering which forced removal of the hearing from Room 222, the regular Judiciary Committee room, to the Gardner Auditorium. In recent years the support for the legislation has been small.

Senator Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline Republican and only woman member of the Senate, led the verbal battle for the bill. She was supported by Judge Sadie L. Schulman of the Dorchester Municipal Court, Judge Emma Fall Schofield of the Malden District Court, and Miss Elizabeth M. Curry, Boston lawyer and petitioner for the legislation.

* * *

Judge Schofield declared "the restricting of jury service to men is a bit of medievalism" and the present situation "is an affront to women, who must now face a jury made up entirely of men, although they have the right to face a jury of their peers, which would include women."

Judge Schulman claimed jury duty is an incident of citizenship and therefore women should be eligible for jury service. Massachusetts, she added, should fall in line with the other States which have extended this privilege to women.

Adequate night lighting on all state highways as a means of reducing the heavy night accident total was favored by Senator Theodore R. Plunkett, Adams Republican, before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Senator Plunkett, who said the necessary equipment would cost $500,000, said:

"Twice as many persons are killed annually in the Commonwealth during the night hours as during the day. The great toll taken by motor vehicles on the public roads which is represented by increasing insurance costs can be greatly reduced with the adoption of an adequate lighting system."

State Employees

Strongly denouncing coercion and intimidation of employees in State institutions by "minor executives," Kenneth I. Taylor, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, today urged the Legislative Committee on Public Serv-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

R.I. Wage Law Proves a Wide Aid to Women

They Earn More in Jewelry Trade and Have Not Lost Out to Men

Children Benefit

End of Sweatshops With Two Years' Operation Is Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1—Two years of experience with a state minimum wage law in the jewelry industry have proven its efficacy in raising wages of women and children and cutting out sweatshop conditions, Mrs. Louise Q. Blodgett, chief of the State Division of Women and children, stated today.

Actual practice has shown the falsity of arguments long advanced against the law, that it would cause women to be displaced with men and that it would drive the jewelry industry out of the State, Mrs. Blodget declared. Just the reverse of these arguments has taken place, she added.

When a directory order was first issued on March 1, 1936, fixing a minimum of 30 cents an hour, or $12 for a 40-hour week, 37.3 per cent of the women and children in the industry, or about 1,500 of them, were being paid less than the minimum.

In a year's time, the percentage dropped to 5.8, or approximately 275 women and children. When the order became mandatory last Aug. 1, only two-tenths of 1 per cent, or 13 women and children, were paid less than the prescribed minimum.

Several Warned

The reduction was achieved by alert, firm and yet tactful administration of the law by the State Division of Labor, as a result of which employers were brought to the State House for warnings. In most cases, it was found the manufacturers had not familiarized themselves with provisions of the law.

Commenting on the arguments against the measure Mrs. Blodgett declared:

"One of the principal arguments against minimum wages for women was the theory that such an order would result in women being displaced by men workers. This has proved a fallacy here.

"In August, 1936, we found that 132 jewelry manufacturing firms in Rhode Island employed 4318 women, 51 per cent of the total employment.

"In August, 1937, we found that the same firms were employing 5364 women, 55.9 per cent of the total employment. This was a 4.9 per cent increase in the proportion of women employed in the 132 identical plants from August, 1936, to August, 1937."

She further stated that although Rhode Island has no minimum wage law for men the new standard for women has brought the wage scale of virtually all male employees above 30 cents an hour. In August, 1936, there were 258 men, or 8.8 per cent receiving less than 30 cents an hour, while a year later there were only 24, or 0.6 per cent.

Not Driven Out

"Employment figures also prove that the minimum wage order is not driving the jewelry manufacturing business out of Rhode Island," Mrs. Blodgett asserted. "In April, 1937, we find a 2 per cent increase in employment and a 14.4 per cent increase in payroll over April, 1936, in 27 jewelry firms. The mandatory order of August, 1937, brought an 8 per cent increase in employment and a 28 per cent increase in payrolls over August, 1936."

Despite last December's decrease in employment in the midst of a general recession, average weekly wages paid in 27 jewelry manufacturing establishments increased from $18.50 to $19.68. The total number of employees declined from 5,106 in December, 1936, to 5,098 last December.

"There is reason to believe, however, that some homework is being sent out in violation of the law," she said. "This is the most difficult of all the provisions of the wage order to enforce."

Women and Child Wages Set in Four N. H. Lines; Shoe Workers Come Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1—Progress in establishment of minimum wages for women and child workers of New Hampshire was reported today by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Department of Labor.

With a bottom definitely fixed for weekly payments in the restaurant, laundry, clothing and accessories, and hosiery and other knit goods industries, the Division is turning its attention to the large shoe industry preparatory to fixing a minimum for its 7,000 women and minor workers.

Employees affected in the four industries already regulated by the Division number 3,600. Mrs. Elisabeth R. Elkins, director of the Division, announced that a hearing will be held soon on a proposed order for the beauticians' occupation.

Mrs. Elkins pointed out that of approximately 50 shoe plants studied last July 1, 38 had been in the State only three years or less, and that one had operated under four names in three years. She blames the "free labor market" for much of this instability.

New Flood Control Bill Meets Little Enthusiasm in Vermont

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 1—Until someone is able to convince Gov. George D. Aiken that the flood control bill introduced in Congress by Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts contains no direct or indirect threat to Vermont's control over its water resources, he will not endorse or support that measure or any other drawn along similar lines. Governor Aiken has very definite notions of what such legislation will do to State rights.

While Governor Aiken was inclined to keep silent on Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposal on Saturday suggesting the New England Governors reconsider their previously announced opposition to the McCormack bill, his statement that "certain high officials and members of Congress" were willing to "capitalize on the distress of the people in order to gratify their own urge for power and authority" was construed as being aimed at those who were showing a tendancy to desert the hitherto united New England front presented to what Governor Aiken construes as Federal encroachment.

Governor Aiken's recent letter to Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, expressed in one paragraph the extent to which State House observers here believe the Governor will go in any program for flood control in the Connecticut valley. He said: "We feel that in offering dam sites for flood control purposes we have done all that can be expected of us in affording protection to the people of the lower Connecticut valley against possible future floods."

There is every reason to believe Vermonters are solidly behind the Governor in the attitude he has taken. The idea of giving over large areas for reservoir purposes with the consequent loss of taxes to the towns in which these were to be located and the additional costs of relocating highways, has never received more than grudging acquiescence. Defeat two years ago, in a referendum vote, of the proposed $10,000,000 Green Mountain Parkway to have been constructed with Federal funds, is the rule now by which Federal projects are measured. At that time Vermont citizens went substantially on record against sur-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature 10 degrees to 15 degrees; Wednesday fair and not quite so cold; moderate westerly winds.

All New England: Fair and continued cold tonight. Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds. Weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	Minneapolis	0	-8
Bermuda	66	60	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	14	12	New York	20	20
Denver	24	30	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	4	0	Philadelphia	24	24
Jacksonville	52	50	St. Louis	16	16
Los Angeles	52	48	San Francisco	52	48
Miami	66	62	Washington	24	24

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 1
B—Minimum, Jan. 31

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12 noon: height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 1:08 p. m.: height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLisgre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Repertory and Medford Square—
Ronald Coleman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 1:02, 4, 7, 10. Also "Bad One," with Dolores Del Rio and Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Sweetheart of the Navy," with E. Linden. Also "Rhodes the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston.

Metropolitan—
Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:18, 7:17, 10:06. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Coolidge Corner—
"92nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 3:40, 6:50, 10. "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Helen Westley. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 3:30, 8:35, 9:35.

University—
"Second Honeymoon," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Leo Carrillo. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Manhattan Melodrama," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "On the Avenue," with Alice Faye and Dick Powell.

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:11 a. m., 12:58, 4:02, 7:06, 10:01. Stage: Benny Fields, The Hartmans.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Fenway: 3:20, 6, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m.; 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 8:25, 9. Paramount: 9:30, a. m.; 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Love and Kisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Scollay: 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:50. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Expensive Husbands," featuring Beverley Roberts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 8:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:30, 6:50, 9:45.

Exeter—
Jane Withers and Thomas Beck in "45 Fathers." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Pat Paterson. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Boston—
"Change of Heart," starring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:40 a. m.; 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Shadow," with Rita Hayworth and Charles Quigley. 10:20 a. m.; 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

Hub—
Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 9:05. Also "Latest March of Time."

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time." Color Musical with Sybil Jason, "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra, "Skiing in the Alps," "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Joe E. Brown in "Lottery Bride." 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:40, 5:38, 8:35. Also "Back in Circulation," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10.

Uptown—
"True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. 3:10, 6:40, 10. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Last program this season by Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist, devoted to three Sonatas by Beethoven. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Herbert Moss, bass, and the Morrison Trio. Open House evening. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Mineral Club—
Illustrated lecture by Stephen Varni, noted collector and student of gemstones and minerals. Regular monthly meeting. N. E. Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on the Copley Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner. 11; Gallery Talk on Japanese Art by Mr. Paine. 10:30. Huntington Avenue.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Senior Stamp Club and the Bird Club. 40 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Women Artists Show Pictures At Providence

The Arts in New England

Two women are exhibitors for this fortnight at the Providence Art Club, Providence, R. I.: Hope Smith and Edith Jackson Green. They supplement each other very well, for the former paints landscapes and interiors while the latter devotes her efforts to still-life arrangements in which flowers play an important role.

Miss Smith is an impressionist. All her pictures show her striving for an authentic tonal quality which translates colors and shapes, but more, atmospheric effect. Her colors are not sharp, or raw, or obvious; on the contrary, they are delicate and sensitive. This kind of impressionism has found approval among American painters.

Miss Smith has portrayed views of the streets and environs of Providence which will be recognized easily by natives. She has good taste in choice of subject and often implies more than she says. Throughout, one feels that she has employed pigment for a penetrating, allusive purpose, in the way that modern innovators have intended it be put to use.

Mrs. Green's pictures represent another trend. Shown side by side with Miss Smith's pictures, they appear sharp and assertive by comparison. She stresses pattern, outlines, rhythm. She aims for conciseness and clarity, seeks a spare, firm, simplified characterization of the subject. If her co-exhibitor has a predilection for the impressionist viewpoint, Mrs. Green favors the post-impressionist approach. One is determined to capture the changing aspect of things in a veiled imagery, while the other fixes what she sees in a solid pattern.

Roerich Material at Library

An interesting collection of material lent by the Roerich Museum is currently on view in the exhibiting room of the Boston Public Library. Various items of art and craft, literary, photographic, archaeological, are displayed. It is by no means a full collection, and often photography must substitute for originals, but what can be seen at the library is informing and enjoyable.

It is but recently that we have come to look with such hearty interest into the pre-Columbian cultures of Latin America, to find that splendid cultures preceded ours, and that what the Europeans proudly brought to the Americas was merely another ingredient which may have diluted what was already there. In textile weaving and embroidery, in potteries for household and ritualistic use, we have evidences of an advanced craftsmanship and a complicated tradition of ideas.

At the library there are several ponchos worn by the Indians of Bolivia, with good, strong, striped patterns and beautiful colors. There are lithographs of the city of Santiago, Chile, by Pablo Vidor. There is a collection of woodcuts of Rio de Janeiro by Katherine Sresnevka. Beautiful are the delicately carved gourds from Peru.

Residents of Boston and Cambridge have more material of Latin America in the permanent collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Peabody Museum and the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard.

D. A.

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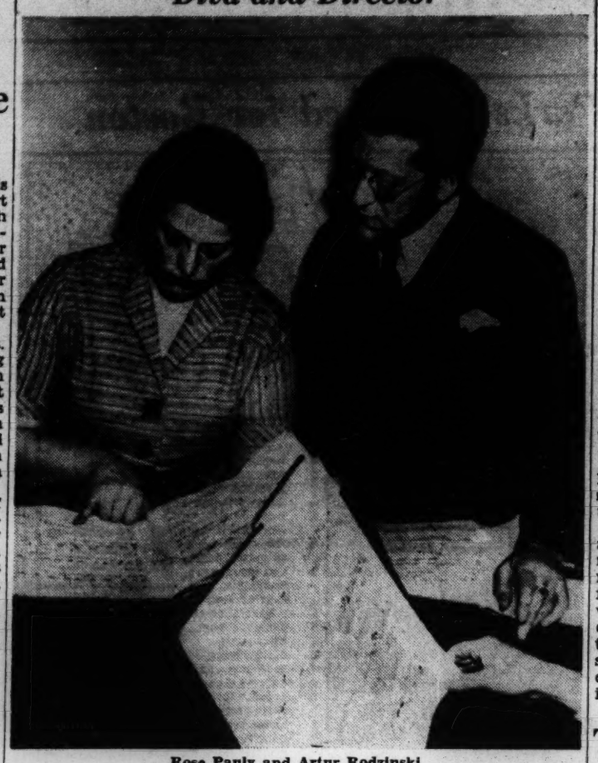


Rose Pauly and Artur Rodzinski

Soloist and Conductor for the Concert of the Cleveland Orchestra in Symphony Hall on the Evening of Feb. 10. Miss Pauly Will Sing the Final Scene of Richard Strauss's Opera, "Salome." The Program Will Also Include Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, Shostakovich's First Symphony, and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel"

Boston Stage Notes

Last night's opening was T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," which was brought to the Shubert with the original English company. A review will be found in today's Art, Music and Theater Page.

"Our Town" unexpectedly departed from the Wilbur Saturday night, leaving only "Caesar," at the Colonial, and "Yes, My Darling Daughter," at the Plymouth, continuing.

After changing its mind twice, the Theater Guild now says it will present the new S. N. Behrman comedy, "Wine of Choice," at the Wilbur next Monday. This will be the sixth and last play of the subscription season of the American Theater Society.

Short Wave Programs

Wednesday, Feb. 2

Paris—9:10 a. m.—Theatrical talk. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 mc.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Phohi Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 mc.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Liszt's Songs: Lily Christian, soprano. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 mc.
London—7:20 p. m.—North Country Folk Songs: Northumbrian Singers. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 mc.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 mc.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 mc.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—"Around Italy with Music." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 mc.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 mc.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Improving Anglo-American Relations—Prospects of Cooperation in World Affairs." Prof. W. Y. Elliott. W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 mc.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAD, 19.5 m., 15.33 mc.; W2XAF, 31.4 m., 9.53 mc.
Boston—8 p. m.—Symphonic period: "The Short-Wave Listener." W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 mc.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Weber's opera "Oberon." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 mc.
Paris—10 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 mc.
London—10:45 p. m.—"Friends to Tea." vest-pocket vaudeville. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 mc.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 mc.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 mc.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 mc.
Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—Talk. Current Affairs. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 mc.

Honored by Chelsea Bank

William B. Denison of Chelsea was honored at the Chelsea Savings Bank last night for completion of 25 years as its treasurer. For 50 years Mr. Denison has been in the banking business in Chelsea. His first position was at the old First National Bank.

In Boston Today

(Continued From Page 11)

tem, but neither was carried out by Mr. Howard.

The State Auditor announced that beginning today the Department of Mental Diseases is instituting a new form of food control which, officials estimate, will save $50,000 yearly. The Department is recommending creation of a supervising steward in general charge of all stewards in the hospitals and devoting his time to the purchase, preparation and serving of food.

Mr. Buckley and two deputies went to Medfield today to prepare a report on the institution there.

In the meantime, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Acting Commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases, offered full co-operation to Patrick J. Moynihan, Mr. Howard's successor, who is making a study of the 16 State hospitals.

Mr. Moynihan and William I. Rose, business agent of the department, were at Boston State Hospital today.

Dr. Perkins corrected a recent statement on the rate of commitments in Massachusetts. The commitments, according to the report for 1936, based on the 1930 census, were 88.61 per 100,000 for Massachusetts and 88.84 per 100,000 for the nation. Massachusetts today, he said, is twentieth among the States on the number of commitments to insane hospitals.

Tobin Gets Night Off—to Work

For the first time in 32 days, or since his inauguration as Mayor of Boston, Maurice J. Tobin is free tonight to do as he wishes—he has no speaking engagements or public appearances scheduled.

"Are you going to have dinner at home and spend the evening with your wife and children?" the Mayor was asked.

"No," interrupted the Mayor's chief secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon. "The Mayor is going to spend the evening with me writing letters. If we get through before 10 p. m., he probably will go to work on his budget. There's no rest for a Mayor of Boston—these days."

Broker Arrested On Fraud Charges

Wilmot A. Nash of Park Street, Newton, Mass., former President of W. A. Nash Company, State Street brokers, was arrested today by police representing Attorney General Paul A. Dever and charged with conspiracy to defraud and steal $125,000.

Denying his guilt, Mr. Nash was released in $5,000 bail supplied to the Attorney General's office by a professional bondsmen. It is believed warrants for the arrest of several other persons are held by the police.

Mr. Nash was indicted last December by the Suffolk County Grand Jury following a long investigation by the Attorney General's office into the sale of Fawn Mining stock and other operations by Mr. Nash. One warrant served upon him today charged conspiracy to defraud divers persons between December, 1934, and December, 1937, of $125,000. The other charged conspiracy to steal the same amount during the same period.

Other warrants served on the broker accused him of larceny of specific sums from five Massachusetts residents, diverting the stocks, bonds and cash allegedly obtained from these persons to his own use. The largest sum named in these warrants was $3,450 allegedly received from Mathilda Lingren, of New Bedford, Mass., on April 30, 1937.

The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 2		
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Help Is Asked In Kennebec Jam

A. M. Haynes, navigation officer of the Coast Guard icebreaker Kickapoo, conferred today with citizens of Gardiner, Maine, and also with authorities in charge of the Gardiner-Richmond Bridge, as to the advisability of bringing his vessel up the Kennebec River in an attempt to smash an ice jam threatening the bridge.

Fearing the mile-long jam would cause water to back up in the spring, Mayor Edwin P. Ladd of Gardiner decided yesterday to ask for the assistance of the Kickapoo, which is now stationed at Rockland, Maine.

Weatherman Bars Ground Hog as Aide

In announcing his forecast of "continued fair, tonight and Wednesday," G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist of the Boston office of the Weather Bureau, added an unofficial aside in which he gave scant credit to fur-bearing animals, the Punxsutawney, Pa., ground hog in particular, for what the weather will be for six weeks beginning tomorrow.

The Weather Man was nice about it. Referring to the legend that if the ground hog comes out of his hole and sees his shadow he will retire to escape six weeks more of winter, Mr. Noyes declined to indorse, or detract from, the ground hog's standing as an authority on the ways of the weather. Apparently, he and the ground hog are running their own weather services.

Mr. Noyes amplified his forecast by noting that the low temperatures tonight probably will be between 6 to 10 degrees. Doucet, Canada, was the coldest spot on the continent this morning, reporting 52 degrees below zero.

The cold wave now covering the States east of the Rockies has extended into the South, including the Florida Peninsula.

Customs Auction Set for Feb. 13

One case of 22 pistons for motor boat engines, another containing six table knives, two cakes of soap and five pairs of infants' wool socks, and 102 other lots of unclaimed, abandoned and seized goods which have been accumulating in United States Customs offices in Boston, will be sold by auction at the Appraisers Stores, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, it was announced today.

Among the lots to be put up for sale are one used baseball suit—of unannounced size—seven flower pots, one manicure set, one butterfly tray, a case of 31 ebony elephants and six ivory ones, and seven pounds of marmalade.

Flood Control Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts said today that army engineers informed him there would be no need for dikes at Hatfield, Mass., for flood protection provided proposed reservoirs were constructed in the upper Connecticut Valley. However, Mr. Clason said the War Department reported that if the reservoirs were not constructed for an indefinite period, "more extensive dike work might be justified."

Stars in Ice Carnival

By a Staff Photographer

Sonja Henie

Boston welcomed the Olympic skating champion and movie star yesterday when she arrived with her Hollywood Ice Revue, which opens at the Boston Garden tomorrow night and continues through Feb. 6. Miss Henie has appeared in 28 performances of her ice revue in the past 32 days, and it is estimated that more than 500,000 persons have watched her graceful performances on the ice.

Keller Revives Textile Bill For $15 Minimum Pay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—A House subcommittee moved yesterday to revive the national textile bill, which would regulate hours and wages of about 1,250,000 workers in the industry.

Chairman Keller (D-Ill) of a House labor subcommittee which has been considering the measure since last year, declared: "We need the bill more than ever, now that textile mills are cutting wages." He said his subcommittee would report the measure to the Labor Committee within a few days.

The textile bill, providing for a 40-hour week and minimum wages of $15 a week, was sidetracked last year by the wage-hour bill. Mr. Keller held that it was "possible to have both bills," and added: "I believe we should enact legislation for the textile industry and then the steel, automobile and coal industries, before we consider wage-hour legislation. From the experience, we could frame a better wage-hour bill, after the regulations for the four industries had been tried."

The textile bill provides for a thre-man administrative board to enforce its provisions, which include elimination of unfair trade practices, as well as wage-hour standards.

Furnace

(Continued from Page 11)

an inch high with two filament wires on opposite sides of the cup.

In operation, the metal to be melted is placed in the crucible, and an airtight cylindrical hood, about 10 inches in diameter by 15 in height, is placed over all the parts. Then by a powerful vacuum pump, the pressure under the hood is reduced to about one billionth of ordinary atmospheric pressure.

Next the crucible is given an electrical potential of 2,500 volts, positive. Under these conditions, as in the ordinary vacuum tube, electrons are caused to flow from the wire filaments across the vacuum gap and to strike the crucible.

The heat of the furnace is generated when the energy of motion of the elctrons is changed into heat upon hitting the crucible. The conversion is precisely similar to the heat produced by constant beating of a hammer on metal. Although the energy of an individual electron is very small, the cumulative pounding of the millions of electrons attracted by the crucible charge is enough to produce the intense heat needed.

Parks

(Continued from Page 11)

cording to the Trustees, examples of the many objectives sought, such as picnics, swimming, boating, skating, skiing, walking, horseback riding, bicycling and motoring, or hunting with camera or sketch book.

The plan, as proposed, would resemble a series of blocks wherein would be concentrated the required open spaces, connected by lanes for long-distance activities, such as hiking, motoring and cycling. Some of these connecting lanes would be channels for canoes or a single 40-foot highway. Other connecting channels would stretch to a mile in width. Some of these connecting lanes would be interspersed with outdoor stations or observation posts containing features for specific study by nature lovers.

Every observation station would be a so-called "type" site, containing a sample or specimen of a particular type of country setting as the several stages of a river from torrential headwaters to tranquil meander, or the several forest types within a given region.

In addition, these observation sites would include geological, botanical and historic features as well as vantage points from which these features could be observed in panorama.

Thus the effort of the Trustees of Public Reservations is to preserve natural heritages, a project that can be accomplished, they said, only by creating a desire on the part of the citizens for cherishing these heritages.

95 YEARS OF LIFE INSURANCE

Security and Service

IN publishing its annual Balance Sheet for the year 1937, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York observes the 95th Anniversary since its first policy was issued on February 1, 1843.

The Assets of this Company on December 31, 1937 were $1,349,057,256, an increase of $40,778,437 over 1936. New insurance for the year amounted to $269,154,537, bringing the total insurance in force at the close of 1937 to $3,758,762,033.

Payments in 1937 to Policyholders and their Beneficiaries under their contracts, amounted to $134,212,373 and the Trustees have set aside $22,781,795 for Dividends in 1938, after establishing the Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies at $44,270,997.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1937

ASSETS	Per cent	
Cash	4.21	$56,825,473.67
United States Government bonds	23.23	313,347,290.20
State, County and Municipal bonds	4.24	57,142,635.62
Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal bonds	.59	7,946,183.30
Other Foreign Government bonds	.06	755,155.15
Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial bonds	31.12	419,890,922.94
Preferred and Guaranteed stocks	1.29	17,459,975.00
Mortgage Loans (at cost)	16.62	224,215,802.16
Real Estate (at cost or less)	4.25	57,337,319.97
Policy Loans	12.11	163,380,895.31
Premiums in course of Collection and Reinsurance due from other Companies	1.16	15,636,833.26
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1.12	15,120,769.00
Total Admitted Assets		$1,349,057,255.58

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
Policy Reserves	$1,181,724,084.00
Supplementary Contract Reserves	75,257,437.99
Other Policy Liabilities	13,384,646.36
Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	4,583,978.29
Miscellaneous Liabilities	3,941,864.66
Reserve for Taxes	3,042,432.77
Set aside for Dividends in 1938	22,781,794.58
Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	70,020.07
Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies	44,270,996.86
Total Liabilities and Reserves	$1,349,057,255.58

Bonds subject to amortization under Section 18 of the New York Insurance Laws were taken at their amortized, i.e., their book values. Non-amortized bonds and preferred stocks were taken at market values at December 31, 1937, published under the auspices of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

DAVID F. HOUSTON, President
34 Nassau Street, New York

PAUL S. BURNS, Manager — 31 Milk Street, Boston

FIRST POLICY ISSUED FEBRUARY 1, 1843

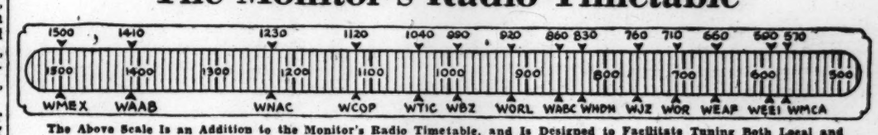
OUR REPUTATION has been earned, and is a guarantee of QUALITY.

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers

10 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN MID. 4561

26 West St. BOSTON 611 Boylston St.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"...	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates" ..	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie".	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review.	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Dance Time"	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Network speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dramatized news	John Stuart, songs....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vosmik interview	Organ; songs; violins	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"..
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Harvard University lec-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	ture: "Changing Gov-	Toby Harris's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	ernments	Unemploy. comp. talk..
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Charioteers; quartet	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	L. Noble's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	L. Noble's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's College; c'm'dy; music	"Jimmie Valentine";	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45	dramatic sketch	guest artists; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game..	Ferley Stevens's Orch..
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet..	Ross; soloists; orch...	Billie Losser's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Network talk	Meyer Davis Orchestra.	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Clubmen	Meyer Davis Orchestra.	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Symphonic Strings"	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 Red Norvo's Orch..	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orch	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Day's End"; organ
11:45 L. Noble's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music for You
9:15 "Highlights"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Hillbilly Songs
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist: organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	"Cabbages and Kings"
1:45 Movie interview	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs.
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Conservatory program	Perley Stevens' Orch.
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Journal"	"Music That Soothes"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Sport matinee: talk	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Songs and Patter"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Royal Blue Strings"
3:15 "Dogs, All Nations"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	BBC Symphony concert	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Deep River Boys"	Little Variety Show	"Vic and Sade"	from Queen's Hall,	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Metropolit'n Opera Guild	"The Guiding Light"	London	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	Sport reports
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	chestra	"Melody Parade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"...	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Or.	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch.	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organist	"Melodic Tones"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Roy Shields' Revue:	"One Man's Family";	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	orchestra; vocalists	dramatic sketch	Bolognini's Orchestra	Community Fund
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Cleveland Symphony	vocalists	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Orchestra; Artur	Fred Allen in "Town	Charles Gayord's Orch.	Federal Theater: "Por-
9:15 comment; orch.	Rodzinski, conductor	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Charles Gayord's Orch	traits in Oil"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Network program	Players; guest soloist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Music of the Masters..
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Network program	orchestra	home interview	Music of the Masters..
10:00 "Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Dance music
10:15 dramatic sketch	International Air Show	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Dance music
10:30 Studio speaker	Banquet	choral group; orchestra;	Melodies From the Skies:	Toby Harris's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	Network speakers	guest stars	vocal soloists; popular	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Billie Losser's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	lem"; variety

Ex-Shoe Clerk Now a Teacher Of Youth on Air

Behind the Microphone

"Gee! I wish this went on for a half hour, 'stead of 15 minutes," said one of the young fry who was in the house at the moment.

"What is another name for a mountain lion?" said the voice on the air.

There was a shuffling of feet, the sound of youngsters whispering, a giggle or two, someone saying "S-sh-s-sh! Give him a chance to think now."

"Another name for a mountain lion is a cougar, or a puma, or a panther," a childish treble stated firmly.

All this means Saturday at 12:15 p. m., and the radiocast of "This Wonderful World" from the American Museum of Natural History in New York, with Bob Emery to conduct and Mrs. John Saunders of the Museum educational staff to help out, and the answers to the questions supplied by some of the horde of children who turn up for the program. A grown-up explanation of the radio program would be that it is part of the Museum's 10-year plan to expand the teaching of the beauty and truth of Nature.

If there is one kind of a job Bob Emery would like to be regularly assigned to do, it would be this program from the Museum on Saturdays, because it is a program which takes its pitch and tone from boys and girls, and boys and girls are what Bob Emery probably likes best in the whole world.

Beginnings in Boston

Mr. Emery's way with boys and girls goes back quite a long distance. Prosaically enough, his stepping stone to radio was the shoe department of the Gilchrist Store in Boston. He was manager of that department and, oddly enough, one of the jobs for the manager of the shoe department was the production of the store's annual "Christmas Follies." The 1921 edition of the Follies went on the air over station WGI. An official of another station, listening in, made a note on an old envelope to hire the young fellow with the breezy way. He did hire the young man—for the dazzling salary of $15 a week.

A month later, in January, 1922, the "Big Brother Club" came into existence. The dues were a letter a week, and the members of the club went on the air in everything from spelling bees to harmonica choruses. While the program continued on WGI, the club roster reached a membership of 1700 names.

High and Dry

In 1924 the Boston Edison Company built station WEEI and Bob Emery was hired as program director. That meant that the Big Brother Club disappeared from the air. But so many letters came in clamoring for revival of the club that Mr. Emery resigned his job as program director in order to start up the organization again. With that the club began really to be something and in an unbelievably short time had a membership of 124,000 boys and girls.

In 1929, however, the State Legislature ruled against the operation of radio stations by public utilities; the Edison Company was obliged to withdraw from WEEI, and the Big Brother Club found itself suddenly floating in mid-air—no pun intended—without the shadow of a sponsor.

But there was still New York and the National Broadcasting Company, and Bob Emery, being a hard man to outwit, simply picked the Big Brother Club up by the scruff of its altogether willing neck and transferred it to New York, where it was forthwith heard on Sunday nights under the auspices of a happy sponsor.

Weekdays Bob Emery spent in Boston, conducting a children's program similar to that of the now famous Uncle Don of WOR, but in 1935 he went over to WOR, where he now conducts the largest children's show on the air, "Rainbow House." This has a cast of 150, and for it more than 16,000 children have been auditioned as prospective material.

Bob Emery is married, lives in Pelham Manor, N. Y., and has two children. Nothing is less likely than that he will ever put his own children on the air. "People might think I was playing favorites," he laughs.

His Philosophy

If you listen to the radiocast from the Museum of Natural History you will find it a complete expression of Bob Emery's personal philosophy in dealing with children.

"Never 'kid' boys and girls," is the way he puts it, recalling that when he was at WGI they almost dismissed him from the staff because he flatly refused to impersonate Santa Claus on the air. "Treat boys and girls as equals. Take them seriously. Be one of them. Laugh with them. Study interesting things with them. And above all, never, never, never in the world, patronize them."

Of course Bob Emery is not the first adult to observe that, if children can be taught by adults, so can adults be taught by children. The Museum programs are abundant evidence of this fact, and Bob Emery is the first to admit that there hasn't been a program yet—even though he had a chance to see the questions and answers for the day's program before they were put on the air—when he didn't wind up by learning something himself from the children who turn up for the broadcast. J. M.

Bickford Inquiry Is Blocked Again

For the second and probably last time, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday blocked a complete investigation of charges by Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service that Legislators could be bought "from $100 down to a pound of tea."

Yesterday's 18 to 17 negative vote came when Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer, Springfield Republican, attempted to gain reconsideration of the adverse Thursday vote on the ground that "since the vote on Thursday newspapers have given severe criticism of the action of the Senate."

Nature Study Behind the Microphone

Walter Engel

American Museum of Natural History's Program

Scene at Station WOR of the Mutual Network During the "This Wonderful World" Program. Bob Emery (With Glasses); Mrs. John Saunders of Museum Staff (Next to Emery); Jeff Sparks, WOR Announcer (at Right Holding Mike). At Left Are Youths Being Questioned From the Question Bowl Held by Production Man at Left of Mr. Emery

The Week In Vermont

(Continued From Page 11)

rendering any rights over Vermont lands.

Telephone Rates Up

The Vermont Public Service Commission has accepted a $5000 bond filed by the Central Telephone Company, of Essex Junction, and will allow the company to increase rates and tolls beginning today. A petition of protest filed by residents of the community will be heard in the near future before the Commission. Within 30 days after the Commission's determination of the rate structure to prevail, the Telephone Company will be required to pay to patrons all sums collected in excess of the rates determined by the Commission to be "just and reasonable."

Zoning Appeal Heard

Refusal of Fair Haven's Zoning Committee to permit the Standard Oil Company to erect a filling station within the zoned area has resulted in an appeal from the decision. It is believed to be the first appeal of its kind since the zoning enabling act was enacted by the State Legislature. Judge Olin M. Jeffords is presiding at the appeal hearing and witnesses are being heard. A. Vail Allen, chairman of the Fair Haven Zoning Committee testified the station would increase the traffic hazard and adversely affect real estate values. A decision is expected by Judge Jeffords this week.

Canadian Pact Opposed

Sentiment is crystallizing in Vermont against a new trade pact with Canada such as proposed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Representative Charles Plumley has already voiced opposition in the House to proposed trade pacts lowering tariffs on products grown or manufactured in Vermont and to pacts admitting such products free on a reciprocal basis.

"Granite quarries of Vermont would be working full time," Congressman Plumley said recently in the House, "if the reciprocal trade agreement with Finland was not in effect." He charged the pact with Finland was largely responsible for widespread unemployment among Vermont's quarry workers.

Agricultural organizations in Vermont are on record as opposed to further reciprocal trade pacts and are urgently seeking termination of the present one with Canada, insofar, at least, as its provisions affect Vermont farm products. Farm leaders point out that the dairy, maple sugar and certified potato growers have been particularly hard hit by the imports from Canada.

Federal Road Aid

Administration requests for elimination or curtailment of Federal highway funds will probably delay highway construction in Vermont and may cause cancellation or reduction of Federal aid for highways, it has been announced by the State Highway Board.

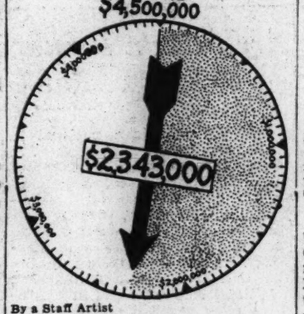
Vermont's Federal aid funds, which may be subject to cancellation, total nearly $1,000,000. They include $609,000 for regular Federal aid and $125,000 for the "feeder road" program, both of which have to be matched with State funds, and $250,000 for grade crossing elimination.

Chairman Melendy has pointed out, however, that Vermont has used Federal funds as fast as made available while many other States have large unexpended balances from past years which will permit them to continue Federal aid construction. The administration's proposal for reduced highway appropriation would affect only 1938 work but that means extensive curtailment of projects planned for next summer.

Firemen Recover Purse

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1 (AP)—When you lose your pocketbook in this town, instead of notifying the police you call the Fire Department. While crossing the bridge over the Green River here, Mrs. Eva Campbell dropped her pocketbook on the ice below. She appealed for help to the firemen, who sent a ladder truck to the scene, extended a ladder over the ice, and recovered the purse.

Over Half Way Goal



By a Staff Artist

The Hand Moves Again

Halfway Mark Passed by Fund; Now $2,343,000

The halfway mark was passed last night in the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign Drive for $4,500,000. At noon today the total figure had reached $2,343,000.

The list of larger gifts collected today was again headed by anonymous donations—of $16,000 and $6,000 this time.

Although today's figure is still about $12,000 behind the record set last year for the same point in the drive, campaign officials were confident that the goal will be attained.

Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation, and members of the Executive Committee, last night praised the 15,000 workers in the drive for what they have already accomplished.

"Midway in Greater Boston's Community Fund Campaign," they said, "we take this opportunity to pay tribute to the great army of 15,000 unpaid volunteers who are working so hard to secure a much needed oversubscription of our $4,500,000 goal. . . . They are 'good sports.' They give time, effort and money without any compensation, often at great inconvenience and loss to their income. They pay for every dinner and every luncheon they eat at 'Dutch Treat' campaign meetings.

"Because of the great volume of volunteer work and because of efficient and economical management, the cost of raising the Community Fund, of collecting and distributing receipts to more than 100 agencies, is less than 5½ cents on the dollar, as compared with an average of more than 15 per cent for money raising alone in the old days of agency solicitation."

Port of Boston Officials Report Week as Normal

Port of Boston Business

Imports, withdrawals from warehouse, and duties collected at the Port of Boston last week were considered "fairly normal" in a statement issued today by Owen P. McKenna, acting collector of customs. The value of imports for consumption was nearly $2,000,000, and collection of duties was $275,000.

Last year at this time the port's commerce was undergoing an unprecedented upward swing which was so marked that the figures overshadowed any ordinary normal week's business.

Last year Boston's number one item of import—wool— was coming into Boston in the largest volume for a decade, while this year the slackness in wool textile mills has discouraged the purchase of any great quantity of the fibre.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 29	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$1,921,749	$2,718,235
Imports for Warehouse	179,397	1,368,716
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	224,274	833,806
Duties collected	274,477	971,853
Wool imports (lbs.)	152,600	3,661,797
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Jan. 29	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	18,702,182	22,901,310
Duties collected	$13,616,181	$22,702,977

Women on Juries Urged by Group At State House

(Continued From Page 11)

ice to report favorably the Federation's bill to extend the State Labor Relations Act to employees of the Commonwealth and its subdivisions.

Under this bill Mr. Taylor continued, State, county and municipal employees would be given as much right to bargain collectively as are Federal employees under the National Labor Relations Act. As a matter of fact, he said, this bill does not give them any more right than they now have under the Constitution—it just clarifies that right.

Tax Reimbursement

Legislation under which municipalities would be reimbursed by the State for loss of taxes on State buildings used as residences by State Prison and reformatory employees was favored before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Representative Otis M. Whitney, Concord Republican, said Concord has a number of such buildings on which it should derive an, income. Represenative Sidney G. Carpenter, Jr., Norfolk Republican, called attention to a similar situation in Norfolk, where, he said, two State institutions occupy one sixth of the town's acreage.

Lincoln in 'Ads'

Use of Abraham Lincoln's portrait for advertising or commercial purposes would be prohibited under legislation urged before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs by Ernest A. Smith of Weymouth.

Mr. Smith attacked the use of Lincoln's portrait on oil trucks and on other business signs, and declared:

"The nation looks to Lincoln as a national hero, and our children are so taught. But we don't want the young generations growing up in an atmosphere in which Lincoln's name is being used for advertising signs. I represent the Sons of Union Vterans of the Civil War, and it was not long ago that we had to fight to abolish 'G. A. R. whiskey.'"

In answer to a question, Mr. Smith said he would not object to banks and insurance companies continuing use of Lincoln's portrait on their stationery.

Machine Taxes

The proposed $2 to $5 tax on slot and other vending machines was strongly opposed before the Legislative Committee on Taxation by representatives of companies which make or operate machines, and the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Hubert Thompson, officer of the Arthur H. DuGrenier Company of Haverhill, declared Massachusetts should not be the first among the States to tax these machines, 50 per cent of which, he added, are manufactured here. A tax such as proposed, he said, would cripple his company's business.

First 'Eva' Recalls Debut 86 Years Ago

The first Litle Eva

As if from the old rose and lace pages of a post-Civil War novel there stepped today a dainty figure, a kindly New Eagland woman whose merry eyes express the wisdom of 90 summers, and whose features brighten when that evening in 1852 is recalled when she became America's first Little Eva.

She is Mrs. Edmund J. Macdonald of Belmont. Her father was George C. Howard, first producer of a stage verson of Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous anti-slavery book. It was he who arranged her debut as the first of that notable host of little golden haired girls who have romped with Topsy and wept for Uncle Tom over the length but hardly the breadth of the land.

Mrs. Macdonlad observed the 86th anniversary of that debut today by recalling that the event took place somewhere in Up State New York, moving to Boston within a short time. Mrs. Stowe came from her Brunswick, Maine, home to see one of the first performances at the old National Theater here. How she enjoyed the show isn't known, but evidently she didn't regard the financial potentialities too highly, for she left the stage rights to her play unprotected.

Her Debut on Stage

In this, Miss Stowe erred, for Uncle Tom's Cabin has played every hamlet and crossroads town North of the Mason-Dixon line. The number of Tom Companies and the gross aggregate of Little Evas must total figures resembling the national debt.

Mrs. Macdonald, then billed as "Cordelia Howard, the Little Eva of the Age," first toddled across the boards at the age of four. Mr. Howard, his daughter recalls, was rather hesitant at producing such a heavy play, so arranged to break it up with several songs, which he composed himself. One of these was titled, "Eve to her Papa" and was sung by Mrs. Macdonald.

She sang it in New York, in Boston, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and a hundred other cities. She retired from the stage in 1860 when she was 12, and has not appeared since.

Mrs. Macdonald insists that in the original Tom Show there was no "ride to Heaven on a wire" for Little Eva, or bloodhounds to pursue poor Eliza. In Mrs. Macdonald's opinion, these were degrading devices inserted by producers later to satisfy a public penchant for mechanics and sensationalism.

Those Early Days

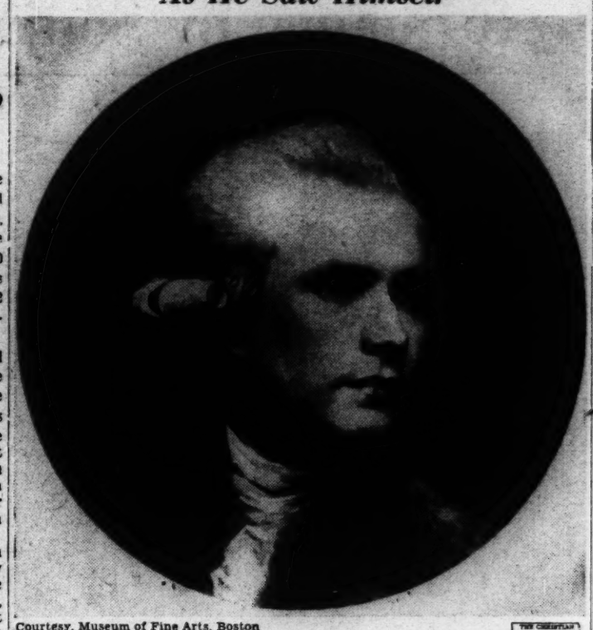
Mrs. Macdonald recalls that even in its less sensational presentation, the play provoked emotional effects.

"Men," she reminisced, "used to step up to my father, shake his hand and thank him for having staged the play. There must have been thousands who hadn't read Mrs. Stowe's book, who became acquainted with its message through the play."

Although Mrs. Macdonald doesn't recall it, 1852 was stirring time in anti-slavery activities. Mrs. Stowe's book sold 300,000 copies that year.

Born in Providence, Mrs. Macdonald was reared in the theater, and retained her interest in the stage after her marriage to a Boston book publisher.

As He Saw Himself



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Self-Portrait of John S. Copley

Painted About 1776 and Now on Exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Through the Loan of Mrs. Fiske Hammond. The Copley Anniversary Exhibition Will Continue Through March 15

Copley's 200th Anniversary Marked by Boston Museum

Although the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, marked the "200th anniversary" of John Singleton Copley, American painter, last year, Boston, his native city, secure in the conviction that he was not born until July 3, 1738, celebrates it this year with the largest loan exhibition of his works known to have been held. A private view for members opened the showing at the Museum of Fine Arts last evening, and the 134 paintings, pastels, miniatures and drawings will remain on display through March 15.

No birth records of Copley exist, but most modern critics accept the 1738 date on the basis of a statement made by the artist in a letter of Sept. 12, 1766, to his step-brother, Peter Pelham, in which he said he had "resolution enough to live a bachelor to the age of 28." It is unlikely that he would continue to say he was 28, ten weeks after he had become 29.

As a tribute to America's foremost painter of the Colonial era, the exhibition, while covering the entire range of his career, emphasizes his work done before he sailed for Europe in 1774. By the hanging of contemporary portraits beside some of his early portraits the public is shown how he was influenced at various periods of his development by such painters as Badger, Smibert, Greenwood, Feke and Blackburn, also working in Boston during his youth.

That none of his immediate contemporaries who had joined the pioneers of the New World were of first importance, Copley appears to have realized, as indicated in a letter he sent to Benjamin West in 1766, "In this country as you rightly observe, there are no examples of art, except what is to (be) met with in a few prints indifferently executed, from which it is not possible to learn much." His development was amazing in view of his meager facilities.

His "Portrait of the Gore Children" in the exhibition, showing the influence of Smibert, was painted when the artist was only 15. The painting, "Boy with a Squirrel," included in the exhibition, was the first one which Copley sent to Europe, for the showing of the Society of Painters of Great Britain, in 1766, at which time he was well established in Boston as portrait painter of New England society.

In 1774 he risked assured success and the security of a dependable income and, taking West's advice, sailed for Europe, to gain a first hand knowledge of old masters. After study in Italy and other Continental countries he settled down in London.

Lodge Surprises Democrats by His Wage Rate Fight

(Continued From Page 11)

termined by the Department of Labor.

Senator Lodge poured out his words while he strode energetically back and forth between four vacant desks. He spoke with a vehemence that goaded Democrats into impatient bursts of retort.

His words rushed out so fast that it was sometimes hard to follow them, but the spectacle of vigorous youth hurled against the New Deal was so unusual as to attract wide interest.

The measure of its success was the frequent Democratic profession of endearment for organized labor. Democrats were also embarrassed by the fact that three years ago the McCarran prevailing wage amendment was offered to the public works bill, tying up the Senate five weeks until ultimately defeated. Two years later it was adopted essentially in its original form.

The deft hand of Senator McNary was seen in the parliamentary maneuver which found the politically weak spot in the Democrats' armor. In an effective answering speech, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana charged Senator Lodge with "sabotage," in offering the obstructive wage amendment only to defeat the bill. Senator Lodge admitted that he was against the housing bill, and argued housing should be a state not a federal matter.

Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho came to the defense of the prevailing wage amendment, and Democrats were obviously badly split.

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Courses in Fine Arts, Music, Drama, Public Speaking; English, French, German, Italian, Latin; Economics, Citizenship, History, Ethnology, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy; Mathematics, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Physics. Sixteen new courses.

REGISTRATION: Saturday, Feb. 5 (8:30-1); Monday, Feb. 7 (4:30-7)

For Bulletin of Information, Address the

DIRECTOR OF THE COLLEGE AND EXTENSION COURSES
688 Boylston Street, Boston COMmonwealth 6070

Mid-Winter STOCK THE PANTRY SALE

This week has been specially arranged for customers to stock the pantry with quality merchandise. In this page you have many outstanding values and many more throughout the stores that are not mentioned here. Start now and stock up.

SUNSWEET PRUNES	MEDIUM SIZE	2 LB. PKG.	15c
MARMALADE	MIRABEL PURE ORANGE	2 1 LB JARS	29c
APPLE SAUCE	FINAST QUALITY	3 NO. 2 TINS	20c
HORMEL SPICED HAM		12 OZ. TIN	29c
GLORIETTA	FREESTONE PEACHES Tree Ripened	NO. 2½ TIN 25c	2 TALL TINS 29c
ARMOUR'S	LUNCH TONGUE	12 OZ. TIN 35c	6 OZ. TIN 19c
SALMON	FINAST STEAK Fancy Deep Red Columbia River. Rich in oil.	NO. 1 TIN 37c	NO. ½ TIN 21c
RITZ CRACKERS	N. B. C.		1 LB. PKG. 19c
SALTINA BISCUIT	N. B. C.		PKG. 21c
FILIGREE	SANDWICH N. B. C. Cream Filled Sandwich		1 LB. BULK 17c

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RICHMOND BRAND CUT GREEN OR WAX
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MALTEX PKG. 23c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Another Performance by Sonja Henie Is Being Sought—Red Wings Here Tonight

Movie Star Skate Show Is Sold Out

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"No tickets" and "Sonja Henie" seem to be the two expressions which go hand in hand today. Miss Henie arrived last night and with her arrival came renewed efforts of unbelievable proportions to secure tickets for the Hollywood Ice Review which she heads. The show opens tomorrow night at the Boston Garden and continues evenings through Sunday.

There is a tremendous demand for the right to view Miss Henie expressed in the frantic efforts of ticket seekers. So insistent has the Garden switchboard rolled the requests that a move is actually underway to hold Miss Henie for a Monday night performance. There is doubt as to whether she will agree, however, for the strain of appearances has been almost too heavy. She has skated 28 shows in 31 days.

Taxed to the Limit

Her routines are so exacting, along with the many encores, that she has taxed herself to the limit. The flow of money has exceeded even the wildest predictions of all concerned and the proceeds of another performance would not be considered in the light of an influencing factor. If she does consent to another performance, it will be solely because she feels she can do so for accommodation purpose.

While she granted informal interviews to numerous writers last night on the train and at her hotel, she attended a formal reception to the press this afternoon. During the interviews last night she answered the usual questions pertaining to romance, training, future plans and incidentals. Naturally, there were no startling developments.

Hollywood 'Polish'

Miss Henie is no longer the little "foreign" girl. On her earlier Boston appearances she spoke English with some accent from her native Norway. At that time she was bashful and hesitant from inquiries whereas today she has acquired the Holywood polish for handling such situations and needs no coaching.

Her plans for the early part of the day were not detailed or formed. She had use of the Garden ice up to three o'clock this afternoon if she desired. The company surrounding her may work out today and probably will do so tomorrow afternoon anyway, for a routine rehearsal with music. This afternoon would necessarily be brief because of the hockey game tonight. On the night of the Bruin hockey games the Garden ice must not be used between three o'clock and game time.

Joseph Fishbach Wins Eastern College Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Joseph Fishbach, the St. John's University sophomore who won the National junior indoor tennis title a month ago, added the Eastern intercollegiate indoor championship to his collection yesterday, defeating Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., of Columbia, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7.

Steele, paired with Charles Gilbert, reversed the decision in the doubles final and gave Columbia the Metcalf Bowl, team championship emblem, with 18 points to St. John's 17. The Columbia pair whipped Fishbach and Joe Merkle of St. John's, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Hungary Wins Net Crown

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Hungary won the world's table tennis championship and the Swaythling Cup by defeating the Austrian team in the final game of the title tournament's playoff series, 5 to 3, Monday.

Amusements

BOSTON

Keith Memorial—Now!
Sonja HENIE Don AMECHE
happy landing
20th FOX
Plus BIG STAGE SHOW

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30 | MAT. TOM'R
Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes Present T. S. Eliot's Play
MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
With the Original London Company
Evgs., 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20.

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
In the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs.: Bals. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $3.30 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs., & Sat.
4TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, patiently acted."—George Ariss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Seats Now for Lincoln's & Washington's B'days

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• NO MATINEE PERFORMANCES •
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WITH HER
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$1.10 SEA. INC. ON SALE TODAY
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Billiard Stars Visiting City

By a Staff Photographer
Jake Schaefer (Left) and Welker Cochran

Jake Schaefer's Comeback Trail Appears to Be Clear of Hurdles

By the Associated Press

The path of the comeback trail is supposed to be strewn with hurdles for former champions to stumble over, but Jake Schaefer, the veteran master of balkline billiards, appears to be making the grade without any trouble.

"If anything," said the Chicago expert today, "I've been winning my matches more often than before I went into retirement in 1932. Since I began my comeback less than a year ago I've taken six out of eight matches against Willie Hoppe and Welker Cochran, which is a higher average than I ever used to win."

Schaefer won his first 18.2 world championship in 1921, and has held every important balkline title since. His record high run of 432 in the 18.2 game made in 1926, never has been equaled.

Since he is the present 18.2 champion, that puts him at the top over a span of 17 years—a much longer period than other sports champions enjoy.

When Schaefer was breaking in as a boy of 17, Walter Hagen, Babe Ruth, Bobby Jones, Bill Tilden, and others of the Golden Era of sports were either unknowns or hadn't started.

But today, the Jones, Ruth and company have passed out of the active picture, Schaefer is still ruling the roost in a game that requires an unusual amount of physical stamina, nerve control, smart thinking, and concentration.

"Like any other sport, it's practice that counts, three or four hours of it every day when you're not playing in matches or tournaments," Schaefer said.

Big and strong, he's built like a football lineman—Schaefer plays about six weeks of high-geared competition a year scattered through five months. The rest of the time he practices.

Jake is known to the trade as "Young Jake." His father, "Old Jake" Schaefer, was one of the great cueists of all time, and "Young Jake" hopes for a son to carry the Schaefer tradition into the third generation.

The only unorthodox feature of his game, he says, is the one "I inherited from my father, the side stroke. I guess we're about the only top-notchers ever to use it."

"But I had to. When I started to learn I had to hold my elbow out on the side because the table was too high for me. I kept it up when I got bigger because I was able to get more wrist into my shots."

Schaefer is defending his 18.2 title against Welker Cochran in a 3,600-point match here this week. Since his comeback he has beaten Cochran twice—once at 28.2 balkline and the other at 18.2, regaining the world title in the latter. He has beaten Hoppe four out of five times at 28.2, while Hoppe has beaten him once at 18.1.

Smith's Yacht Delilah Wins Opening Cup Race

HAVANA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Sampson Smith's Delilah, representing the Otsego Lake fleet, yesterday won the opening race of the Cuba trophy competition for star class yachts.

Harry G. Nye's Gale, which carried the colors of the Southern Lake Michigan fleet to victory in the Bacardi Cup series completed Sunday, was second and Adrian Iselin II's Ace from Western Long Island Sound third.

Harold Halstead's Chuckle from Moriches Bay, Charles de Cardenas' Kurush from Havana, and Paul H. Smart's Melody from central Long Island Sound, took fourth, fifth and sixth places in that order.

Dodgers to Keep Mungo

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers are not going to trade or sell Van Mungo, their star pitcher, this year, Larry MacPhail, recently chosen executive vice-president of the club, said last night. "There have been all sorts of rumors about Mungo's sale," said MacPhail, "I hope this will clear them up. Van will not be sold or traded. Clarence Rowland of the Chicago Cubs, Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals and Bill Terry of the New York Giants have all been interested in getting Mungo. We intend to keep him ourselves. He'll pitch for Brooklyn."

Vosmik Arrives For Local Dinner

Joe Vosmik, new Red Sox outfielder purchased from Cleveland, accompanied by Billy Evans, arrived in town this morning. Vosmik is making his first Boston appearance as a member of the Red Sox.

Along with Jim Turner, Vosmik will be one of the featured guests at the annual baseball writers' dinner tomorrow night at the Parker House. The new player seemed thoroughly enthused over the prospect of playing here and eyed the Fenway Park left field fence with a new and prospective glint in his eye.

Turner, ace pitcher of the Bees, who is to be honored with the plaque, emblematic of being the outstanding Boston baseball player last year, arrived later in the day.

Sporting Around the Hub

Football is coming into the news these days as much as baseball despite the fact it's off season for them both. The latest in grid circles is that John L. Wood has been appointed backfield coach at Harvard to fill the vacancy left by Howard Odell who has accepted a coaching job at Penn.

Several days previous, Rae Crowther, Harvard's line coach, also signed with Pennsylvania. His position was filled by Lyle W. Clark. While Head Coach Dick Harlow did not like to see his two able assistants leave Harvard, he was nevertheless satisfied that Harvard's assistant coaches were being sought.

Northeastern's freshman hockey team has elected Johnny Chipman, co-captain of the Arlington High School six last season, captain for the remainder of this season.

The final round in the Massachusetts State squash racquets championship was reached at the Union Boat Club yesterday with H. Sherman Howes, Jr., and Harry K. Cross scheduled to meet Tuesday for the title. Howes stroked his way into the final by defeating Ed. G. Hoehn, 15-5, 15-6, 15-10, while Cross downed J. Lindsay Ware, former titlist, 15-13, 9-15, 15-8, 15-8.

The billiard balls clicked fast and furiously for Welker Cochran of San Francisco yesterday at the Twentieth Century Club as he took a 600-to-261 lead over Jake Schaefer, defending titlist, in their 3600-point 18.2 balkline billiard championship match being played here this week.

Two major league baseball stars will make an early local appearance tonight—not at National League Field or Fenway Park, but at a Father and Son night of the Vose Glover Parent Teachers Association at Vose School Hall, Milton. Elbie Fletcher, Bees colorful first sacker, will be the guest of honor, while Irving Bump Hadley, New York Yankees pitching ace, will be one of the speakers.

A drastic mid-season shake-up is changing the entire Northeastern basketball picture. Because of the loss of three outstanding players, Alder Hatch of Dover, N. H., who has left college; Bob Toucey who has gone to Connecticut under the co-operative working plan, and Bob Gurney who is forced to devote more time to his studies, Coach Jimmy Dunn has been forced to remake his team.

Tennis Draw Set Thursday In Washington

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Thursday afternoon a formal group of high-ranking diplomats will gather in the patio of the Pan-American Building at Washington to pull some slips of paper out of a big silver bowl.

That will open the 1938 Davis Cup tennis campaign which finds 25 nations, one more than the number that competed last year, trying to capture the historic trophy from the United States.

Entries closed yesterday with four challengers, headed by Australia, in the American zone and 21 in the European zone. The draw was set for 3 p. m. Thursday, with Secretary of State Cordell Hull officiating and the envoys of each challenging nation invited to attend.

That is about all the United States will have to do until the time comes for Don Budge and Co. to defend the Cup lifted from Great Britain last year against the survivor among these 25 starters.

From early indications, Australia, which lost to the United States in the American zone final last year, is the likeliest challenger, but Great Britain, Germany and perhaps a few others may have something to say about it.

The Aussies decided to challenge in the American zone this year, and they're a cinch to come through that competition. Their rivals will be Canada, challenging for the first time in several years, Japan and Mexico. None of the three has a set of players who can touch Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, Vivian McGrath and Jack Bromwich.

Germany's two-man team of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel, European Zone winner in 1937, again looks like the team to beat on that side with Britain as its leading rival. The Germans have been playing in Australia this winter along with Don Budge and Gene Mako and making a very good showing.

England has faced the task of rebuilding ever since Fred Perry turned pro. And even without Perry the British almost succeeded in holding the trophy last year. They might have done it if Budge had not been quite so good.

Their young players, Charles Edgar Hare and Frank H. D. Wilde, will have the benefit of another year's experience, including a visit to Forest Hills last fall, and should show improvement. George Patrick Hughes, forced out by illness, likely will be back again and so will Bunny Austin.

Dark horses in the European Zone race may be Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which have forged to the front in the past few years while such old standbys as France, Italy and Ireland failed to make progress. The Czech pair, Ladislaus Hecht and Josef Caska, reached the European Zone final last summer while Yugoslavia's Ferenc Puncec and Josef Pallada are regarded as real "comers." New Zealand, challenging in Europe, is something of an unknown.

The rest of the European entries, Switzerland, India, Austria, Rumania, Greece, Denmark, Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, Hungary, Monaco, Sweden and Norway probably will remain active only so far as the draw pits them against one another.

McGill Regains First Place In Hockey Standing

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
McGill	5	0	0	44	4	10
Toronto	4	1	0	26	14	9
Queen's	4	0	1	26	13	8
Harvard	3	0	1	8	9	6
Dartmouth	2	0	3	19	30	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	26	4
Montreal	1	0	6	19	41	2
Yale	0	1	5	15	38	0

Result Jan. 31
McGill 6, Yale 3.

McGill's defending champions in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League regained first place in the standing as a result of their 6-to-3 victory over Yale at Montreal last night.

Toronto, who held the lead position over the week end, went back into second place with Queen's bringing up a close third.

Despite Yale's loss last night plenty of credit should be given to the Eli skaters for their showing against this strong and apparently unbeatable, as far as Three-I League competition is concerned, McGill six.

By registering three goals against the Redmen, Yale holds the distinction of being the only team to score more than one marker against them this season. Dartmouth is the only other team in the Three-I circuit that has scored against McGill. The Green tallied one goal when McGill routed them, 13 to 1.

Also to Yale's credit is holding the defending champions to six points. The only team able to accomplish this to date has been Harvard whom McGill defeated 6 to 0. The other league games have been romps for McGill, they having defeated Montreal, 9 to 0 and Princeton, 10 to 0. McGill, in two years of league play, has not been defeated by either American or Canadian opponents.

Outlaw Signs Contract

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1 (AP)—Jimmy Outlaw, stellar rookie third baseman, yesterday became the 18th member of the Cincinnati Reds to sign a contract. Outlaw opened with the Reds last year, but was returned to Syracuse of the International League for seasoning.

I. I. I. Hockey League
McGill 6, Yale 3.

Budge to Consider Pro Offers on Return Home

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 1 (AP)—Don Budge, hero of America's Davis Cup victory, over whose intentions rumors of professionalism have swirled, disclosed today he would give serious consideration to pro tennis offers when he returns home.

"I can't live forever on Wimbledon and Davis Cup victories," Budge declared.

The Californian, who has played in a number of Australian tournaments this winter, recently won the Australian singles championship.

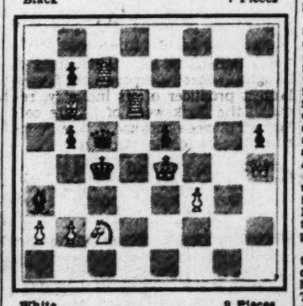
Detroit After Miller

DETROIT, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Detroit Baseball Club has offered a contract to Edmund (Bing) Miller, to act as coach of the team, the club offices announced today. Miller, once a member of the Philadelphia Athletics, and more recently of the Boston Red Sox, would replace Cy Perkins, now a Tiger scout.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

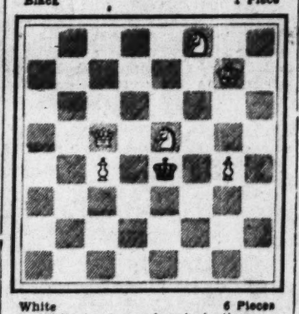
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Feb. 1, 1938

Problem No. 2007
By Burney M. Marshall
Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(American Chess Bulletin, May, 1911. A "block-threat" with added mate.)

Problem No. 2008
By R. Cheney
Black 1 Piece



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Cincinnati Enquirer, July 10, 1932, Strategic key and several pure mates.)

Solutions to Problems

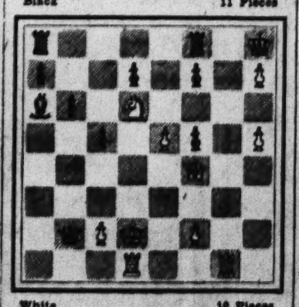
No. 2005. K-K4
No. 2006. 1. Kt-Q4 B-Q4ch
2. B-B3ch
1. —— R-R8ch
2. B-Qch
1. —— B-K3 or K7
2 BxBch
1. —— R-R4
2. B-B5ch
1. —— B-B8
2. Kt-B5ch
1. —— K-B7
2. Q-B4ch

End-Game No. 393. White wins: 1 P-Kt4, PxP; 2 P-R5, R-R6ch; 3 K-Kt3, RxP; 4 P-R7, R-R; 5 R-QB4, R-R; 6 R-R6ch, K-K6; 7 K-Kt3, and White wins without difficulty.

End-Game

The position below arose in one of the 32 blindfold games conducted by Alekhine simultaneously at the Chicago World Fair, 1933. Alekhine, not at all handicapped by not seeing the board, announced a mate in five. The loser was Anderson.

End-Game No. 394
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in five

Notes

David McKay Company, 604 South Washington Square, Philadelphia, have just published new editions of two successful chess books of years past: "Chess," by J. Mofer, and "Pillsbury's Chess Career," by F. W. Sergeant and W. H. Watts.

"Chess" has been revised and brought up to date by J. Du Mont, well-known English chess writer. It is primarily a book for beginners, and explains the movements of the pieces, etc., the notation, with explanations of technical terms, discussions of openings, simple endings. The book contains 224 pages, numerous diagrams, and is a good value at $1.50. Readers who write asking for suggestions as to how to learn the game would be helped very much by this work.

"Pillsbury's Chess Career" was first published in 1922. The second edition is identical with the first save for nine additional games and a list of errata. It was made necessary by a revival in demand for this collection of games by one of America's great chess players, who, incidentally, found Lasker, still going strong, a worthy opponent 38 years ago. In all, the book contains 242 of Pillsbury's games, 243 pages, and numerous diagrams. It lists for $2.50 and belongs beside collections of games by Alekhine, Lasker, and Rubinstein.

It now appears that the Moscow tournament, originally scheduled for February is being postponed. In any event, Fine and Reshevsky, now in Europe, will return to this country to play in the National championship, scheduled to begin in April.

Lasker found the consultation games at the Manhattan Chess Club pretty stern competition. In fact, he lost one game, to Meyer, William, and Newman, consulting. The second game was unfinished, with the position favoring Dr. Lasker. The allies in this case were Phillips, Denker, and Piatt.

Once again the Durban (South Africa) Chess Club forwards its annual report. J. C. Archer, Jr., for the seventh time won the club championship. The thirteenth South African chess championship was won by K. Dreyer and J. Wolpert, tied with 8-3. J. C. Archer, Jr., was third with 7½-3½.

The twenty-fifth game, which re-established Alekhine as champion of the world, was not the best game of the match, but contained some interesting play nevertheless. Euwe, hardly the master of himself the first match showed him to be, never could quite overcome the handicap of a poor opening and the loss of the exchange.

Twenty-fifth Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 Q-B3(c)	QxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 Kt-B5	R-Kt8
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 Q-B4	KtxP
4 P-K3	Castles	26 P-KR4	R-K
5 Kt-K2	P-Q4	27 R-K	Q-QB
6 P-QR3	B-K2	28 R-Q	Kt-Q7
7 PxP	PxP	29 RxKt	RxRch
8 Kt-Kt3	P-B4(a)	30 K-R2	Q-B2
9 PxP	BxP	31 R-Q6	R-B4
10 P-Kt4	P-Q5	32 P-Kt3	R-KB(d)
11 PxB	PxKt	33 P-Kt4	P-B3
12 Q-B2	Q-R4	34 K-R3	P-KR4
13 R-Kt	B-Q2	35 Q-Q2	PxPch
14 R-Kt3(b)	B-R3	36 KxP	Q-B2
15 Q-Q2	Q-K2	37 P-R5	RxKt
16 B-B4	Kt-R3	38 KxR	QxPch
17 BxKt	PxB	39 K-B4	Q-R5ch
18 Castles	BxR	40 K-B3	Q-R6ch
19 QxB	R-Kt	41 K-K4	R-Kch
20 Q-B2	Q-Q4	42 K-Q5	Q-Kt6ch
21 P-K4	Q-Kt6	43 K-Q4	QxP
22 Q-K2	Q-Kt4	Resigns	

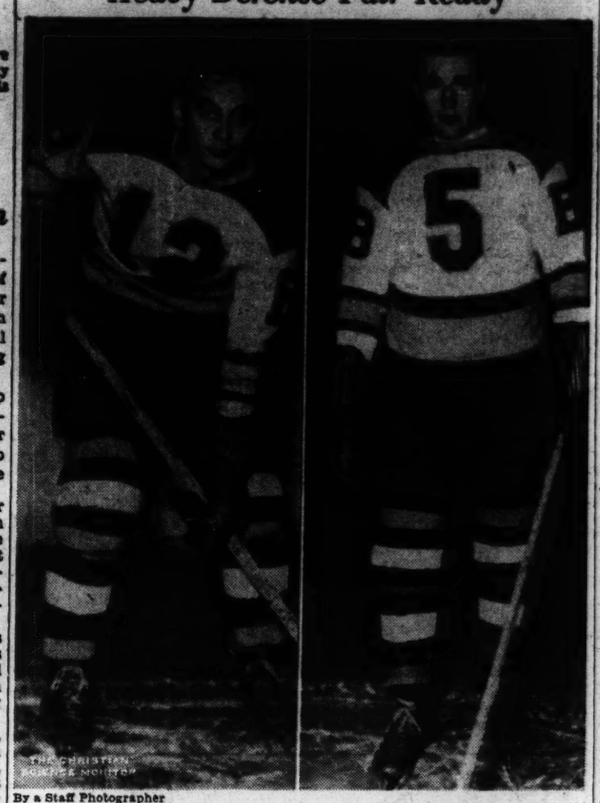
(a) Alekhine takes energetic measures to refute Euwe's passive opening. This move usually involves Black in the problem of an isolated QP. In this instance, with the White KKt at KKt3 instead of KB3, Black can advance the QP and thus eliminate a potential weakness.

(b) This costs the exchange, but what else can White do? Black threatens B-R5, and if R-Kt4, Kt-Q4!

(c) The QBP cannot be defended, so that White can hope only for a K-side attack to compensate him for the loss of the exchange.

(d) If 33 . . . RxKt; White heaves a sigh of relief and plays 33 R-K6, with equalizing exchanges.

Heavy Defense Pair Ready



By a Staff Photographer
Dit Clapper (Right) and Flash Hollett, Rear-Guard of the Bruins, Who Will Face the Invading Red Wings Tonight

Archie San Romani Coming For Unicorn Hunter Mile

Olympic champions, national A. A. U. title holders, I. C. A. A. A. A. crowned heads and world record holders will battle for supremacy in the eight big special events—Briggs 50-yard dash, 45-yard hurdles, Hollis 600, Lapham 1000, Hunter Mile, Billings Two Mile, running high jump and pole vault—at the 49th annual indoor invitation track and field meet and intercollegiate relay carnival of the Boston Athletic Association at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, Feb. 12.

For the first time in the history of the meet, intercollegiate relay teams representing practically every large college and university in the East will be contesting for a special prize—"The George V. Brown Memorial," presented in memory of the late Garden-Arena General Manager, a man who has done more to build up track and field interest in these parts than any other individual. The trophy will go to the relay team turning in the fastest time and will be in competition for three years.

The first entry received for the Hunter Mile is that of Archie San Romani, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A., formerly from Kansas State Teachers College, and the real threat of Glenn Cunninghan's supremacy in this event. After last Saturday night's race at the Garden, San Romani told Tom Kanaly that he felt confident that after another race he would return to Boston on Feb. 12th and crack the indoor record for the mile.

Another National A. A. U. champion to enter is Allan Tolmich of Wayne University, Detroit—winner of the 110-meter high hurdles as well as the 200 meter low hurdles at the championships held in Milwaukee last July when he defeated among others "Spec" Towns in the highs and Dartmouth's Johnny Donovan in the lows. The Wayne University timber-topper turned in a 14.5 performance in the high hurdles and romped home in 23.3 in the 200 meter barriers.

Other Players Closing In On Toronto Scorer

MONTREAL, Feb. 1 (AP)—Coming up to the toughest part of the National Hockey League, when goals are the hardest to get, Toronto's sharpshooting ace, Gordon Drillon, finds his scoring rivals closing in.

Drillon still heads the list according to official figures which include Sunday's games, but he lost the goal-getting lead a week or so ago and now he has been tied in assists. The Toronto "sophomore" has 16 goals and 18 assists for a 34-point total which keeps him three points ahead of his nearest rival, Cecil Dillon of the New York Rangers.

Dillon, however, has 18 goals to lead the loop in that respect and Sylvanus Apps, another young Maple Leaf star, moved up to tie Drillon at the 18-assist mark last week. They are one up on Phil Watson of the Rangers. Apps, with 11 goals, comes in third in the scoring list with 29 points, one more than Boston's Bill Cowley.

Of the leading quartet, Cowley did the best work last week, with three goals and an assist; Apps drew three assists; Drillon sank two goals and Dillon a goal and an assist.

Reginald (Red) Horner of Toronto, the league's official "bad man" for several seasons after Eddie Shore relinquished the role, made a bid to regain his old place from Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons. Shields still heads the penalty list with 59 minutes, but Horner, in second, has 53 minutes and that doesn't include a match misconduct penalty. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	16	18	34
Dillon, Rangers	18	13	31
Apps, Toronto	11	18	29
Cowley, Boston	14	14	28
Mantha, Canadiens	15	11	26
Blake, Canadiens	14	11	25
Jackson, Toronto	12	13	25
Lorrain, Canadiens	8	16	24
Barry, Detroit	8	16	24
Romnes, Chicago	9	14	23
Thompson, Chicago	9	14	23
C. Smith, Rangers	8	15	23
Haynes, Canadiens	9	13	22
N. Colville, Rangers	13	8	21
Thoms, Toronto	11	10	21
Stewart, Americans	10	11	21
March, Chicago	9	12	21
Cagnon, Canadiens	7	14	21
Schriner, Americans	13	7	20
Patrick, Rangers	7	13	20
Sands, Boston	12	7	19
Shibicky, Rangers	11	8	19
Gottselig, Chicago	8	11	19
Watson, Rangers	2	17	19

Freisinger Wins Skate Meet

HORTEN, Norway, Feb. 1 (AP)—Leo Freisinger of Chicago won a speed skating meet here Sunday, winning two of the races to compile a total of 195.227 points. Elvigen of Norway finished second with 198.320 points, and Marvin Swanson of Minneapolis third with 200.123 points. Freisinger's victories were scored in the 500-meters and 3,000-meters races.

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Detroit Sextet Is Strengthened

The Norris interests seem to be taking prominence in the Boston news today. Big Jim Norris, wealthy grain merchant of Detroit, who also dabbles in the sport field, has his hockey team, the Detroit Red Wings, here and he also backs the Hollywood Ice Review, featuring Sonja Henie, which arrived last night.

His backing of the Sonja Henie show is indirect in that he has the controlling interests in the Detroit and Chicago rinks and it was the Chicago rink which guaranteed the present tour of Miss Henie. His backing of the Red Wings is direct however, and while the Wings have been successful in other years, they have not done so well this season.

Won Cup Twice

When Jim Norris took over the Detroit Olympia and the Red Wings a few years back, the team was in a floundering sort of condition. They won only the odd game, seldom looked impressive and hardly reached high enough in the league standing to look over the rim of the famed Stanley Cup. Infused with the Norris confidence and financial backing, the Wings began to "flap" with a rush and won the Stanley Cup and world title twice in succession, last year and the year before.

Beginning this season they were considered strong enough to again repeat and thereby establish a precedent. It seems that no hockey team has won the Stanley Cup more than two years running since the old Ottawa Silver Seven back in 1903-04-05. And while they had the same lineup as last year they were unable to produce as of yore and gradually fell into injuries and what-not trying to re-establish their old fame.

The genial Jack Adams, who laughed easily when the Wings were on top, still laughs, but not so easily. He has tried many combinations and has secured many players attempting to restore the Wings of old. To date they had nothing more than an occasional flurry of the old-time form.

According to the Bruins, who returned early last night, the Wings played their best hockey of the season in the two-all tie last Sunday night. Manager Ross is not taking the visitors lightly tonight. He has Red Hamill, Providence rookie, on hand as the fifteenth man. Ray Getliffe, regular left wing on the Cowley line, is still in Toronto, necessitating playing Gordon Pettinger on left wing again tonight and Cooney Weiland, team captain and normally spare forward, will center the third line of Jackson and Goldsworthy.

Wares Making His Mark

Detroit did not have Scotty Bowman, defenseman, or Herb Lewis, left winger, on the last trip, but both will be available tonight along with a youngster, Pete Bessone, former Springfield (Mass.) amateur, recently signed by the Wings for defense work, Ebbie Goodfellow, veteran defenseman, also is ready for action again. Another recruit who is making his mark with the Wings is Eddie Wares, forward secured from Philadelphia by way of the New York Rangers. He has won two games for the Wings with timely goals already.

Since the New York Rangers, three points back of the locals in the league standing now, are playing their nemesis team, Chicago, there is hope that the Bruins may increase their lead to five points by defeating Detroit tonight. Rangers have not done well against Chicago this season. The other game tonight will see the Toronto Maple Leafs in Montreal attempting to stave off the rush of the Canadiens in their division race.

W. M.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Davis Cup draw for 1935 reveals 17 nations as challengers.

Five Years Ago

Fidel la Barba retires from boxing to finish college course at Stanford.

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Canadian Industry Employs 20 P. C. More Workers in 1937

Confidence Needed To End Recession, Retailers Are Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Passing up the usual keynote addresses, the better to make a direct frontal attack upon business problems, 5,000 members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association stressed the importance of labor and consumer relations at their twenty-seventh annual convention here today.

"Most important among the jobs confronting retailers is that of creating a better understanding among consumers of their joint problems," E. R. Dibrell, New York merchandising and public relations counsellor, told the meeting. "Added costs which retailers must pass on to the public might frequently be avoided if consumers realized they had to be absorbed in the household budget."

Mr. Dibrell proposed that storekeepers should enable consumers to voice opinions on matters affecting them. A "shopping ballot," he said, would quickly record customer reaction on important issues.

An appeal to end the "hate psychology" and thereby create more jobs was made to the convention by Major Benjamin H. Namm, president of the Namm Store of Brooklin. Reconciling of differences is the greatest service that employers and employees can offer to the nation, Major Namm said.

"It is unfortunate that employment in retailing is not increasing, but is declining," he continued. "Retail sales are running below last year, although carrying an increase in operating costs due to added taxes, social security and unemployment insurance.

Confidence Chief Need

"Only one thing—confidence—can reverse this downward trend of business. Restrictive legislation cannot bring recovery or create jobs. Castigation by government officials cannot restore purchasing power. Catchwords will not change the law of supply and demand. It is confidence for retailers, consumers, labor that we all need."

An increase in the productivity of retail labor was urged by Dr. David R. Craig, president of the American Retail Federation. Admitting that his proposal was a difficult one, Dr. Craig held that until it was solved, collective bargaining, union organization and wage adjustments would not solve permanently the labor problems of America's department stores.

Frank T. McCormick, Jr., secretary of the Labor Standards Association of Pittsburgh, recommended cooperative action as the key to successful labor relations. He advised business men to develop and maintain decent, dignified relations with their employees or elected representatives.

Co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission, Congress, and state Legislatures in keeping the consumer informed regarding the merchandise he purchases was urged upon members of the association by Irving C. Fox, its counsel. Consumers want to have such information, whether retailers like it or not, Mr. Fox said.

Warns on Consumer Movement

"The sooner the manufacturers and retailers realize this fact and cooperate in an effort to supply voluntarily this information, the better it will be for all concerned and the more likelihood of limiting both statutory and administrative law on the subject," he added.

Warning that the consumers' movement had reached proportions which retailers should not be advised to ignore, Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, predicted before the National Association of Retail Secretaries, holding their 26th annual meeting in conjunction with the Retail Dry Goods Association, that customers would demand an end to misrepresentation of goods and advertising ballyhoo.

Consumers were going to demand more accurate size standards, an end to arbitrary price-fixing, informative labeling and more intelligent salesmanship, Mr. Bloomfield held.

Bloomingdale's, a New York department store, was named winner of the special Wolf retail award in the third anual packaging competition held in connection with the dry goods body's convention. The award was for a biscuit box entered among hundreds of packages from retail stores throughout the United States.

Argentina's Trade In '37 Up 39 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Total foreign trade of Argentina for 1937 amounted to 3,865,979,000 pesos, an increase of 39.4 per cent over 1936.

Imports in 1937 amounted to 1,557,684,000 pesos, against 1,116,711,000 in 1936. Exports were 2,308,295,000 pesos, against 1,655,712,000. The export balance was 750,610,000 pesos, against 539,000,000 in 1936.

Imports in December totaled 153,737,694 pesos, against 143,837,000 in November and 104,326,429 in December, 1936. For December there was an adverse trade balance of 1,186,312 pesos.

Business

(Continued from Page 1)

with Assistant Secretary Draper, and on Thursday will proceed to the White House to present and discuss their findings with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Draper, who is really handling the meeting, said in his view the most important subjects were: First, loans to small companies; second, fair trade practices and prices—which includes the question of monopolies; third, a choice between installment selling, housing, and wages and hours.

Meantime, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, strongly supported the drive to put federal financial help in the way of small business men. He pointed out that three federal agencies can now make loans to small business—the Federal Housing Authority, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Banks—and he urged that they increase their activity in this field.

Reminded that Federal Reserve Loans could only be made for working capital, he said: "Why, that's what all the call has been for, and the Federal Reserve Banks haven't even begun to loan what they can."

Dream of Federal Help

From these indications, it would appear that before the eyes of the small business men conferring in Washington, there might appear a golden haze of prospective government financing. Such a haze, it is easy to see, may not be conducive to sharp criticism of governmental policies. Yet if a business man seeks to advance the reasons why he has to have a government-guaranteed loan, he may declare that the undistributed surplus tax is a major reason, by draining away the reserves he otherwise would have used on a rainy day. This back-door approach to what was originally announced as the major interest of small business still remains open.

Many of the letter-writers, Mr. Draper said, were interested in the question of monopolies, and there was some acidity about the installment-selling practices of the big companies.

Over half the correspondents, he said, expressed themselves in favor of wage and hour legislation, despite the frequent assumption that small business opposes such regulation.

Since the conferees are coming at Washington there is no clear knowledge of how many will attend, particularly from more remote parts of the country. One unfortunate invitee in New York, it was discovered, on WPA relief, and cannot raise the carfare unless the Government or some of his colleagues become generous.

From the looks of the list, many other invitees would also find the trip to Washington too expensive. But from nearby metropolitan points, large delegations are expected, most of them champing with eagerness at the prospect of government-guaranteed loans.

Former 'Leatherneck' Leads N. Y. Contingent Of 'Little Business'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 — Something more baffling than any combination of bolt and key engaged Charles Courtney, a Manhattan locksmith, today, as he led 118 small-business men from the New York metropolitan area to a Washington conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper. It was the task of welding into unity a body of opinion and emotion almost as diverse as the number of delegates.

Elected chairman of the group by acclamation at an organization meeting late yesterday, Mr. Courtney admitted that in all his experience as a member of the United States Marine Corps and later as a specialist in the lock business, nothing had ever seemed to him so tough. Some of the worst puzzles would have to await solution, he added, until after the official representatives of small business had boarded three special cars attached to the Congressional Limited leaving Pennsylvania Station for Washington at 4:30 p. m. today.

But since efforts to form a permanent organization of "little fellows" invited to tell their troubles to the President came about largely through Mr. Courtney's initiative, the one-time "leatherneck" had only himself to blame, even though the task of appointing a steering committee of 15—later expanded to 20, and still flexible—formulating a program of action and co-operating with other groups from different parts of the United States was considerably larger than he expected.

Practically the first thing discovered was that though the President's conferees might manage small businesses, they certainly had unmanageably large voices—so loud, in fact, that after four hours of heated discussion, Mr. Courtney and his committee secretary, George Gottlieb, operator of a small New York City hotel, finally had to throw up their hands and adjourn the meeting.

Both Mr. Courtney and Mr. Gottlieb, who plan to call the organization to order aboard the Congressional Limited as the Pennsylvania Railroad's express train speeds toward the nation's capital, felt that Washington would hear a continuation of the din, since individual delegates have voiced determination to speak so loudly that even Congress will listen.

What the small-business people would like Congress to know, for one thing, is their feeling that credit facilities at present are inadequate to care for the "little man's" needs. Not only is it difficult to obtain loans, members declared, but when money is advanced, interest rates are practically usurious.

"Us little fellows have been terribly neglected," Mr. Courtney complained. "With machinery and merchandise, you can't go to a bank and get money on the same terms as the big fellows. Money—yes, you can get it, but you have to pay interest you can't afford."

D. M. Portugal, President of the National Robe Company, thought much along the same lines, holding that many small business men were forced to seek credit from loan sharks at interest rates of 2 per cent or more a month.

"I had to lay off four men because I couldn't borrow the money to pay them," Joseph Hennings, a welding contractor, said, adding that he had $800 in bills against larger contractors, but that they would not fall due for 90 days. Meanwhile, he had been unable to obtain an advance of credit.

"What we need is representatives in Washington," he declared. "The big interests have them there all the time."

From Mr. Gottlieb, secretary of the organization, came a concrete proposal to copy the National Housing Administration's scheme of a credit insurance agency, devoted specifically to meeting the needs of small business men unable to obtain normal loans.

Executive Puts Consumer Ahead Of Stockholder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Legitimate requirements of consumers of industrial products and the needs of industrial labor to maintain itself efficiently should take precedence over claims of stockholders for a return on capital investments, in the opinion of William L. Batt, president of SKF Industries, American subsidiary of the Swedish Ball-Bearing Company.

"It is not a very palatable doctrine to put the stockholder last among the obligations of enterprise, and many people will not agree with me," Mr. Batt told the National Management Council at its annual dinner here last night.

Social Problems Uppermost

"Yet today management faces totally different problems than those of efficiency which occupied it 50 years ago. Management must be concerned with social problems, for the extent to which government may engage in business today depends upon what we do about it. We are 'writing our own ticket.'"

Speaking as chairman of the coordinating committee engaged in preparing for the seventh International Management Congress to be held in Washington in September, Mr. Batt stressed that unless industry were able to solve its social problems, Government would attempt to do so by legislation.

"The consumer first must get an adequate product at a fair price," he continued. "Then the employee must have steady work at a fair wage. Only after these two claims have been met may come the fair return to stockholders, and this primarily to encourage the flow of capital essential for enterprise."

To Meet in September

In recognition of the complicated social outlook, the forthcoming International Management Conference will discuss not only the usual problems of production and distribution, but also those concerned with consumption, personnel administration and family life.

Members of the National Management Council include the American Management Association, the National Office Management Association, the Association of Consulting Management Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The conference to meet in Washington from Sept. 19 to 23 will be under the sponsorship of Mr. Batt's co-ordinating committee, members of which include Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation; Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation; Lucius R. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association; Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation; W. A. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Walter C. Teagle, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Extension Is Urged Of Moratorium On Mortgages in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—Continuance of New York's 5-year old mortaorium on mortgages until 1943 because of the current business recession was recommended to the Legislature tonight by an investigating committee.

"The moratorium which expires next July 1 cannot be lifted under existing conditions without causing widespread ruin to real estate owners, great damage to investors and destruction to property values," the committee said.

"Lifting of the moratorium under present conditions would precipitate an emergency in itself through foreclosure and demoralization of the real estate market greater in extent than that which now exists."

Immediate lifting of the moratorium, in effect since 1933, would make $2,138,438,412 payable on 243,585 past due mortgages, the committee said.

Maloney Bill on Over-Counter Regulation Runs Gantlet Today

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A substantial Wall Street turnout is expected at the hearings in Washington which begin today on the Maloney Bill (S. 3255) to "provide for . . . a mechanism of regulation among over-the-counter brokers and dealers . . . comparable to that provided by national securities exchanges under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934."

Over-the-counter people are proud of the fact that in the aggregate a substantially larger volume of business is done every day over the counter (really over the telephone and wire turret) than is done in the auction markets of the regular exchanges. The Maloney bill, written by the SEC, would greatly extend federal control over them. They like the bill for some things and dislike it for others, and will go down to Washington and say so.

In brief the bill, which would amend Section 15 of the Act of 1934, involves an ingenious method of extending federal control over a branch of the commercial arts which is for the most part at present scattered, variegated, unorganized and inchoate. A shade less than 7000 over-the-counter dealers and brokers are registered under the 1936 amendment to the Securities Exchange Act, but only 1700 have so far seen fit to affiliate with the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., the residual legatee of what prestige was left when the NRA-sponsored Investment Bankers' Code Committee was swept out by the Supreme Court's chicken decision.

There are hundreds of over-the-counter dealers in New York City but less than 75 firms, mostly middle-sized, now see fit to belong to the hard-working 12-year old New York Security Dealers' Association. The general category of "over-the-counter" includes everything from gilt-edged firms like Morgan Stanley & Company and the other first-string underwriting houses on the Street to the two-man-one-room security dealer's office at Thompson's Corner, and everything from questionable high-pressure and boiler-room firms one jump ahead of the Better Business Bureaus, to century-old firms doing a conservative business with a limited clientele in a restricted number of high grade but unlimited securities.

Even those banks which still distribute and trade in tax-exempt securities under the exemption granted them in the Securities Act of 1933 are nominally members of the over-the-counter fraternity. The category is nearly as broad as the term Wall Street.

Qualifications as Members

Briefed, the bill says: ". . . Any association of brokers or dealers may be registered with the Commission as a national securities association . . ." This means the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., which now has a nation-wide organization, a good but scanty membership, little authority, and a quarter deck heavily weighted with investment bankers. ". . . or as an affiliated securities association . . ." which means the New York Security Dealers' Association and the similar associations in Massachusetts, Maine, California, and perhaps a few other states.

Then the bill says these associations must provide that "any broker or dealer (doing an interstate business) . . . may become a member" except for geographical or functional limits, unless he or one of his officers has been expelled from some exchange or other association or had his dealer registration taken away by the SEC or been enjoined by a court.

Then the bill says the rules of the association shall "assure a fair representation of the membership" and "equitable allocation of dues" which is designed to prevent factions or cliques such as might develop in an organization embracing so variegated a membership as an over-the-counter organization.

Then the bill says the associations must make rules to promote fair dealing, and to discipline their members. The SEC however can review such disciplinary action.

Compulsory Powers in Bill

Then—and this is the first big stick in the bill—it says that "the rules of an . . . association may provide that no member . . . shall deal with any nonmember broker or dealer . . . except at the same prices . . . commissions or fees . . . terms and conditions as are . . . accorded to the general public." This means in particular, underwriting participations, and will be a powerful lever to pull in dealers who want participations. If they don't join, they won't get in on any new deals except at the prices offered to the public.

Dealers engaged solely in so-called secondary distribution, making a market only in seasoned issues, will not be much influenced by this, but there will be advantages even to them in joining up. Associations already in existence, which will naturally take the steps necessary to register as SEC-approved associations, will welcome this after the many years they have spent trying to get members in.

Now, having got the associations formed and a come-on inserted to get the over-the-counter trade to join up, the bill includes the following significant clauses:

"The Commission is authorized . . . to abrogate any rule of a registered securities association . . . (and) to alter or supplement the rules of such association . . . with respect to . . . discipline . . . change in . . . rules . . . method of choosing officers . . . prevention of fictitious quotations . . . safeguards against unreasonable profits or . . . commissions . . . financial responsibility of members . . . manner, method and place of soliciting business . . . and . . . similar matters."

More Power to SEC

Lastly, the commission is authorized . . . "to remove from office any officer or director . . ."

Thus the associations are given an inducement to sign up with the Commission, and dealers are given an inducement to sign up with the associations, and when the set-up is complete the Commission can change all the rules and remove all the officers.

Some people here say the Commission is sorry it didn't think of this when the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was written, so that it could have had the power to change all the rules and remove any of the officers of the stock exchanges, including particularly the New York Stock Exchange. In any case, while still maintaining the clear appearance of self-regulation the Commission is making up time in the Maloney bill by giving itself all the powers not thought of in 1934.

Some question has arisen whether the bill would not run afoul of the anti-trust laws but it is said that Senator Borah, who ought to know, doesn't think so.

It is fairly obvious that the Wall Street testimony on the bill at the hearings which begin today will fall, in general, into three categories. Some of it will consist of objections to the sweeping power given the SEC to virtually take over the associations after they sign up. Some of it will consist of approval of the power given the associations to force in members by holding out underwriting participations. Some of it will consist of objections to this same power. The rest of it will go into the technicalities necessary in the fitting of an administrative pattern to the jig-saw diversity of the over-the-counter security business.

Girdler Advances 4 'Pillars' as Basis Of Industrial Peace

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Tom M. Girdler, spokesman for "little steel" in its successful battle against John L. Lewis' unionization drive a few months ago, called for co-operation between industry and government and between employers and employees to establish industrial peace in the United States.

Saying industrial peace was "one of the great necessities if we are to have any true stability or prosperity," the chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, who recently conferred with President Roosevelt on the business situation, described in an address before the Carolina Political Union of the University of North Carolina, what he called "four pillars" upon which he believed such a peace could be built.

These four pillars he enumerated as follows:

Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

Recognition of the right of employees to join or not to join any organization of their own choosing, free from coercion—from any source.

Recognition that industrial relations are "human relations and that co-operation between men and management and mutual understanding of each other's problems are both possible and essential.

Legislation which will fairly protect the rights of both employees and employers.

"We cannot legislate industrial peace in this country," he told the non-political student organization, "but in the Wagner Bill we came dangerously near legislating the country into industrial warfare. To understand this it is only necessary to glance at the amazing record of strikes since his enactment."

Your Income Tax

This is the eighth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Exemptions Allowed Couples Married During Taxable Year

Taxpayers should note that under the Revenue Act of 1936 the credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year, and that these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax but also the surtax. A fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

For example, a single man and a single woman who were married on July 20, 1937, and were living together on the last day of the taxable year, may file a joint return. If they file their return or returns on the basis of the calendar year, they would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2,208.34, which is seven twelfths of $1000 for the husband while single, plus seven-twelfths of $1000 for the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of $2500 for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are filed, each is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,104.17, which is seven-twelfths of $1000, plus one-half of five-twelfths of $2500. If during the year 1937 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage, he or she would be entitled to his or her prorata share of the personal exemption of $2500 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of merely that allowed a single preson. However, for the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption for that period. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $2500.

If a child under 18 years of age and dependent on the parent for support reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 for a dependent is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption. For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child—that is, one-half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

Employment Hits Record Figure In Canada on Dec. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Employment in Canada on Dec. 1 last reached the highest level ever attained in the corresponding month of any previous year, according to the Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter.

Unemployment would cease to be a major problem in Canada, if number of workers were to be maintained at a level proportionately as high as that of recent months, the bank commented, in pointing out that there was a marked contrast between Canada and the United States in this respect. In the former country the number of industrially employed in the last half of 1937 was 20 per cent above the corresponding months of 1926, whereas in the United States employment was at about the same level as in the period 1923 to 1925. Moreover, the bank said, there has been a sharp decline in employment in the United States in the period since the last index became available.

The Royal Bank's letter explained this contrast by saying that while population in both countries had increased about 20 per cent since 1926, volume of industrial production in Canada had advanced 30 per cent, while in the United States industrial production in the first half of 1937 was only about 10 per cent above 1926 and at the end of last year was about 80 per cent of the 1926 level.

While unemployment is at a relatively low level in Canada, the number of people receiving relief from the government is large. In 1937 it varied from 1,208,000 in March to 749,000 in August and at present it is well above 1,000,000. The increase is due in part to seasonal unemployment, according to the bank, but the major cause is drought. In the Province of Saskatchewan about 500,000 people are now dependent upon government aid.

Discussing the business situation, the Bank of Nova Scotia in its monthly review, says that industrial activity has held up remarkably well in the face of the sharp recession in the United States.

"Up to the end of November," the bank says, "these general developments had not involved any significant decline in the total volume of Canadian production and employment. They had, however, substantially altered the immediate prospects for business. It is now quite apparent that the course of events in the next few months depends mainly upon developments in the United States."

Jones & Laughlin Cuts 'White Collar' Employees Pay-Week

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, fourth largest producer of its industry, reduced the work-week of "white collar" employees because of the "continued recession in business."

The announcement came while a C. I. O. union launched a campaign to organize the "white collar" workers of the nation's steel mills.

James Gilman, international vice-president of the United Office and Professional Workers, said a similar "share-the-work" plan of the United States Steel Corporation, announced last week, demonstrated "clearly the necessity for organization" among office workers. He said Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Republic Steel companies already had reduced salaried workers.

"Big Steel" had announced it would place all office employees from office boys to executives on a five-day instead of a five-and-a-half-day week beginning Feb. 1. This amounted to a reduction of approximately 9 per cent in salaries.

The J. & L. announcement said 2,000 salaried employees, including executives, would be affected by the work-week order, also effective Feb. 1.

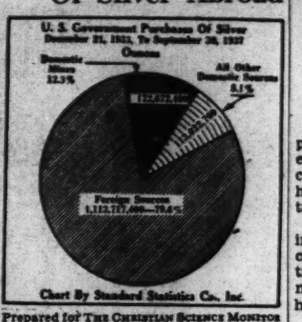
At Weirton, a spokesman for the National Steel Corporation, said executives of that company had not discussed time or wage reductions for salaried employees.

"Salary workers are now on a five-and-one-half-day-a-week schedule," he said. "So far as I know, the present set-up will be continued.

Woolworth Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Company reports consolidated net income of $33,176,509 for the year ended December 31, 1937, equal to $3.40 per capital share. This compares with $32,624,988 or $3.35 a share in 1936.

U. S. Purchases Bulk Of Silver Abroad


U. S. Government Purchases Of Silver
December 21, 1933, To September 30, 1937
Ounces
Domestic Mines 12.3%
All Other Domestic Sources 8.1%
Foreign Sources 1,113,737,000—79.6%
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As is indicated in the accompanying chart, domestic mines have provided only slightly over 12 per cent of the huge quantities of silver bought by the U. S. Government in the past four years. The subsidy to domestic producers, therefore, can hardly be justified as furthering the aims of the program to build up silver holdings to 25 per cent of the domestic monetary reserve.

However, because of the political pressure which the western silver senators can and do exert, a continuance of some form of bonus during the remainder of the Roosevelt Administration may be expected.

The reduction in the price paid for domestic mined silver in 1938 to 64.64 cents an ounce, from 77.57 cents, brings the price back to the level which prevailed from December, 1933, to April, 1935. This narrows the premium for domestic mines.

Reorganization Plan For N. Y. Exchange Approved by Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Proposed plans for a sweeping reorganization of management of the New York Stock Exchange were approved Monday by the organization's governing board at a special meeting.

In response to a resolution by the board, Charles R. Gay, exchange president, appointed a special committee of three members to draft the necessary amendments to the constitution giving effect to the recommended changes.

With this action the exchange was seen as having set in motion plans for a speedy adoption of the far-reaching recommendations made to the exchange last week by its "committee for the study of the organization and administration," headed by Carle C. Conway, industrialist and chairman of the Continental Can Co. This committee was appointed Dec. 10 by Mr. Gay.

One proposal of the Conway committee was that the exchange elect a salaried president, who, giving all his time to the job, would have "sufficient power to be responsible for the conduct of the exchange." This would end the tradition of a member serving as president without compensation which has held through the 146 years of the exchange's existence.

Federal Reports More Cheerful On Trade in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cheering reports on industrial production, foreign trade and wholesale business, coupled with findings that wage cuts have been few, encouraged Administration officials.

The Federal Reserve Board said in its monthly review of business conditions that the decline in industrial output—which caused concern near the end of 1937—had been halted.

The first three weeks of January, the report said, showed little change in production, as contrasted with December's decline. December's production figure on the index was 84, as compared with 89 in November.

The Commerce Department announced that December exports of industrial machinery, automobiles and grain were high.

Then general increase in foreign trade during the last few months of 1937 was credited with playing a large part in making the year's total exports aggregate $3,345,658,000, almost a billion dollars more than in 1936.

The margin of exports over imports in 1937 was $261,597,000—about eight times as large as that of the previous year.

Wholesale domestic trade, the Commerce Department said, increased 11.5 per cent over 1936 and reached a total of $58,000,000,000.

Senator Byrd (D-Va) commented that corporations can maintain wage rates during economic downturns only if they have adequate reserves. To achieve this, he suggested repeal of the undistributed profits tax.

Senator Minton (D-Ind) suggested an investigation to determine whether present steel prices are justified. Of wage maintenance, he said: "Let them cut material and other costs, and not try to take it out of labor."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offer of participation or as a solicitation of an offer to participate. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

THE ALEXANDER FUND

As of February 1st the Fund makes its 123rd quarterly cash distribution, at the rate of $2.00 to $10.00 per annum according to series. For 31 years quarterly distributions have been mailed without interruption.

Moneys may be invested through the Fund at any time, or withdrawn at any time, at market value on date of application or withdrawal.

Prospectus and information may be obtained from

W. WALLACE ALEXANDER INCORPORATED
Financial Managers
1228 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Announcing

The George Putnam Fund

of Boston

"THE BALANCED FUND"

S. H. CUNNINGHAM COMPANY
General Distributors
50 State Street, Boston

Boston, *February 1, 1938*

Prospectus on request

General Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

Miami Beach, Fla., 1450 Meridian Av. Modern bedroom apartments for discriminating clientele $350 up in fashion shop center.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN

Make year round income. Sell Dress Fabrics and Wearing Apparel. High grade laboratory tested fabrics, many of them exclusive. All represent the latest fashion ideas. An exclusive line of women's and children's first quality ready to wear garments, reasonably priced. Samples arranged so attractively they are irresistible to the customer. We loan you the samples and furnish selling helps. Presenting our merchandise to prospective customers will build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself and create new friendships. Write today for details. MUTUAL FABRIC COMPANY Dept. 1166, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 686, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

GREAT NECK, L. I.—Will rent my sunny 4½ room unfurnished modern apartment at greatly reduced rent to June 1st to one assuming additional lease thereafter; good transportation (30 minutes N. Y. C.). Write Box H-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 505 Lexington Ave (52nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (116th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-3242.

SEE PAGE 15

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 757,980
1938 volume to date 32,145,911
1937 volume to date 61,033,246

Market Irregular But Leaders Able To Retain Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Stocks bobbed up and down in today's market but leaders held recoveries running to 2 or more points.

Dealings were slow throughout. What little activity there was, however, appeared in buying periods. Extreme advances were reduced near the final hour as profit realizing became a little more insistent. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

In view of yesterday's rally, the first in nine sessions, many in-and-out traders did not linger long with commitments bought at last week's lows.

Selling Absorbed

Although the meagerness of volume was somewhat discouraging to commission houses, the way the list absorbed selling tended to strengthen hopes of optimistic analysts the market may have seen the worst.

Tilting forward the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, National Steel, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Oliver Farm, Westinghouse, du Pont, American Can, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Johns-Manville, Canada Dry, U. S. Gypsum, Allis Chalmers and Celanese.

Gold mines stepped forward at the start, with Dome touching a new high, but they subsequently lost rallying vigor.

Utilities, on the whole, were content with minor improvement. American Telephone was an exception, but selling tended to dry up in this issue.

Bonds Advance

A rally in low-priced rails spread to other groups on the bond market today and gains of fractions to two or more points were general throughout the list in late trading.

Gainers included Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie general 6s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Southern Pacific collateral 4½s, Loew's 3½s and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments followed along with advances of 2-32nds of a point to 12-32nds. Foreign dollar bonds shared in the general improvement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gains of minor fractions to more than a point were well scattered among active stocks on the curb market today.

Out in front were such issues as Aluminum Co., American Gas, Lake Shore Mines, Newmont, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and American Light & Traction.

A few laggards included Pan American Airways, Standard Power & Light, United Wall Paper and Creole Petroleum.

New Investment Trust Is Formed, Geo. Putnam Fund

Formation is announced of the George Putnam Fund of Boston, organized for the purpose of combining the advantages of the "Boston-type" investment trust and the benefits obtained through individual trust funds under the supervision of private trustees in Massachusetts.

In commenting on the purposes of this fund, Mr. George Putnam, one of the trustees, said:

"The George Putnam Fund attempts to go one step further than most present day investment trusts and give the investor a completely balanced investment program based primarily on liberal Massachusetts private trustee practice. We believe this represents a new approach as applied to group investing and one that fills a very definite need on the part of many reasonably prudent investors and also many investment dealers throughout the country.

"The portfolio of the George Putnam Fund, consisting primarily of high grade bonds and stocks, will reflect at all times the best judgment of the trustees as to the proper investment balance between cash, bonds and equities. On January 24, approximately 24 per cent of the cash and securities owned by the Trust consisted of cash and U. S. Treasury Notes, 27 per cent bonds and preferred stocks and 40 per cent common stocks.

The entire capital of the George Putnam Fund will be represented by a single issue of fully-participating shares of beneficial interest which have full voting power including the right to elect the Trustees annually. Provision is made for the prompt repurchase of shares at approximate liquidating value.

The present Trustees are George Putnam, one of the original founders of Incorporated Investors and President from 1925 until 1932; Charles M. Werly, formerly associated with the same prominent Boston fund as Assistant-Treasurer in charge of research; and S. H. Cunningham, formerly Vice-President of the Parker Corporation, general distributors for Incorporated Investors. S. H. Cunningham Company of Boston has been appointed General Distributors for shares of the Fund. A registration statement covering 250,000 shares became effective November 26, 1937.

Northwest Bancorporation

NEW YORK, (AP)—Northwest Bancorporation, holding interests in many banks, trust companies and other financial institutions in the northwest, with headquarters in Minneapolis, and its affiliates reported for 1937 consolidated net income of $1,803,925, equal to $1.14 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,708,891, or $1.07 a share, in 1936.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	36½	36½	36½	Jan 29
52	41⅞	Acme Steel (4)	3	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
10⅜	8½	Adams Exp (.60g)	10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 28
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	21	21	21	
1¾	1⅛	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Advance Rumely pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	46⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	1	49	49	49	+1½
1¾	1	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.80a)	142	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅝
1⅜	1¼	Alleghany	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	Allegpf xw	3	12½	13½	13½	Jan 25
17⅞	11¼	Allegpf $30 ww	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
17½	13¼	Allegpf $40 ww	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 25
17½	13½	Allegpf pf	3	14	14	14	+ ½
21¾	15½	Allen Stl	15	16	15½	16	+ ½
9⅞	7½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
176½	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	3	164	163½	164	+6
9⅝	8½	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
14½	11	Allied Mills (2g)	3	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	6½	Allied Stores	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
53½	48⅝	Allied Stores pf (5)	9	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jan 29
51¾	39¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	19	43⅝	42	43¼	+1
15¼	11⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	7	2½	2⅜	2⅛	+ ¼
24	22	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22⅜	24	Jan 13
68½	57	Amerada (2)	4	61	60	61	+2
66	57	Am Ag Ch Del (3¾g)	2	58	55	55	—2
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 28
42½	30⅞	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	6	34	33	33½	+2½
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	78½	78	78½	+1
164	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163½	163½	— ½
27½	20½	Am Car & Fdy (⅛g)	11	22¾	22	22½	+1
50	40	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	40	40	40	— ¾
17⅜	13½	Am Ch & Cable (1½g)	15	14¼	13¾	14	
100½	100½	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jan 24
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 28
8	6	Am Colortype	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
13¾	11½	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	2	11¾	11½	11½	
16¾	13¾	Am Cryst Sug (½e)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6½	6⅛	Am European	3	6⅝	6⅛	6½	Jan 18
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	13	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19	14	Am & For P $6 pf	3	15¼	15	15	+1
24	16⅜	Am & For P $7 pf	12	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¾
11½	7⅝	Am & For P 2 pf	12	9	9	9	1+
12	10¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	15	10	10	10	— ¼
4⅜	3	Am Hide & Leather	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
26	21	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	21	21	21	Jan 28
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	35½	35	35½	+ ½
2	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (3½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jan 27
7⅞	5¾	Am International	4	6¼	5⅞	6	Jan 31
23¼	17	Am Locomotive	12	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
74½	60	Am Loco pf (7g)	4	60½	60	60½	+ ⅛
14½	12½	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	6	31	30	31	+1
38¾	29¼	Am Metal (3g)	6	31	30	31	
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4⅜	Am Power & Light	73	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
40½	28½	Am P&L $6 pf (1¾g)	7	31¼	29¼	31⅜	+2⅜
33	22⅜	Am P&L $5pf (5.68¾g)	9	25¾	24	25½	+1
13⅞	11½	Am Rad & St S (.80)	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
22⅞	17⅜	Am Roll Mill	19	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	71½	71½	71½	— ½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 27
14¾	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	44½	Am Smelt&R (2a)	29	49¼	47½	49⅝	+2¼
131	124	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124	124	124	Jan 29
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
34¾	23½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	42	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
111	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	Jan 29
149¾	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	67	140¾	139⅝	139¾	— ¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	65½	65	65½	Jan 31
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (8)	6	67¾	67	67	
139¾	138⅝	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	+ ¼
7¾	5¼	Am Type Founders	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
13½	8⅝	Am Wat Wks	21	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	6	Am Woolen	4	5	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 31
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	1	29½	29½	29½	+1
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	14	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
36¾	28½	Anaconda (1¾g)	203	31¼	30¼	31	+ ⅞
50	40	Anacon W&C	5	40½	38	38	—2
18	15¼	Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	15½	15⅛	15¼	Jan 28
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 31
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28	28	28	+1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	33	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
72	58	Armour Ill pf pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstg Cork (¾e)	3	32½	31⅝	32	— ¾
7¼	6¼	Arnold Const (⅛e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 27
5⅛	3¼	Artloom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 27
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
69	67	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Jan 28
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83½	Nov 23
35	34	Associates Inv (3a)	1	34	34	34	—1
42	32¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	18	35⅝	34¾	35½	+1
72	62½	Atchison pf (5)	2	65	65	65	
27⅜	20⅜	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	2	24¼	22¼	24¼	+1
7¾	5⅜	Atl Gulf & W In	4	6	5⅜	6	+ ⅜
14½	9⅛	Atl G & W In pf	4	9½	9½	9½	Jan 28
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	18	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
107	104¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
9⅛	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
43	39¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	40	40	40	+ ¼
48	42½	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¾
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 29
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	6	4½	4¼	4½	
3¼	2¾	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 31
4⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9¾	7⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	39	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	16	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 28
18	14½	Barber Co (1g)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
16⅛	13	Barnsdall (1)	11	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12	12	12	+1¼
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
96½	93½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 28
99⅞	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	+1
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	Jan 28
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.37g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	19	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
17¾	16⅝	Benef In Ln (2g)	7	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
38½	29	Best & Co (3½a)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅝
65⅞	53¼	Beth Steel	131	57⅛	55½	57	+1¾
16½	14⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	13	15⅝	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	93⅝	93	93½	+2
28	22	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	22	22	22	Jan 31
17⅞	14	Black & Decker (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
38½	27¾	Boeing Air (.60g)	46	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	
13⅞	12⅛	Bond Stores (1.80)	1	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 28
19⅝	17⅛	Borden (1.80)	10	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
28½	22	Borg Warner (2a)	26	23⅜	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅝
4¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 31
22¼	17	Bower R Bear (½g)	9	17	17	17	
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	31	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	23	22	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
34	28½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	29	29	29	Jan 29
23¼	17¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
9¾	6¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	Jan 29
13⅜	8⅝	Bkln-Man Tr	13	10	9¾	9¾	
37	25¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	26	25¾	25¾	Jan 31
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	13	18¼	16½	17	+ ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 28
10	7¾	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 31
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	11	5⅝	5¼	5½	
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
26	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	9	17	17	17	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	12	29	28	28¾	+1
8½	7¼	Burlington Mills (1)	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add Mach (.30e)	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	Jan 31
3⅛	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8¼	8	8	Jan 28
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 31
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf (1½g)	2	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Butte Copper (.10g)	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Byers Co	1	9¼	8¼	9¼	+ ¼
19⅜	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	12	18	17¼	17½	Jan 28
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	20½	20	20	+ ⅜
		Calif Pack pr pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 24
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	20	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	16	Camp Wrant (1)	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅜	Can Dry Ginger Ale	86	17¾	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
8⅛	7	Canadian Pacific	12	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (4½e)	2	34	33½	33½	—1
6⅞	5⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 28
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¾
4½	3⅝	Carriers & Gen (.36g)	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 27
97½	79	Case (J I) (6g)	4	88½	87	88½	+4½
55½	42½	Caterpil Trac (½e)	9	44	43½	44	+1
102¼	100½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	40	16⅝	15⅛	16	+ ⅞
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	19½	Celotex (1.20e)	3	21	20½	20½	
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 29
4½	2¼	Cent Fdy	8	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
11	9¾	Cent RR Nd	2	9¾	9½	9¾	Jan 31
8⅛	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jan 28
5½	5	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 26
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1a)	10	39¾	37¾	39¾	+1¾
8⅜	6	Certain-teed	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30½	27¾	Champ Pap&F (¼e)	1	28	28	28	Jan 31
12¾	7½	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
38½	22¼	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	15	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅝
89	89	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	89	89	89	Jan 28
46½	39	Ches Corp (3a)	4	39½	39	39½	Jan 31
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 28
3⅝	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 29
1¾	1	Chi & N W	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Chi & N W pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 29
1¼	⅝	Chi Gt West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅝	3	Chi Gt West pf	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan 29
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	3	13	12	12	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¼	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	9½	Chi Pneu T	9	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
33½	29	Chi Pneu T ev pf (5)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
1¼	1	Chi Rit Is & P	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
2⅞	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
12¾	9½	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 28
18⅝	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	2	15½	15	15	
5½	3¾	Childs Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	46⅝	Chrysler (.60g)	102	54½	53¾	54½	+ ⅝
13½	11½	City Ice & F (2)	2	12½	12½	12½	Jan 31
3¾	2	Clark Equip (4.80g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 31
24	17½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	2	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
40⅛	23½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	6	36	34⅝	36	+1½
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
135	113	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	116½	116½	116½	+1½
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	89	89	89	Jan 28
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
95½	92	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	91½	91½	91½	— ½
27⅝	21	Coll & Alk (5g)	5	23	22	22	
20	16	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
22¼	17⅜	Columb Br A (1.95g)	5	18½	17⅝	18⅝	+1
21¼	17½	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 26
27	19	Colum G&El (.45e)	52	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
79	70	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	70	70	70	Jan 31
25	22½	Colum Gt Wh (½e)	5	22	22	22	— ½
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	9	9	9	
39⅞	31¼	Crown Cork (2)	11	36¼	35½	36¼	+1¾
37	34½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 28
33¾	31	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	31	31	31	Jan 31
12¼	9¼	Crown Zellerb (¼e)	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jan 28
44⅜	34½	Crucible Steel	18	37	36	36½	+1
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf (8g)	3	81	80	80	Jan 31
1¼	⅝	Cuba Co	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5⅜	4	Cuban-Am Sugar	4	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
18½	15	Cudahy Pack	1	15½	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5	Curtis Publishing	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
50¼	39	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	
5¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	35	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
18⅜	14¾	Curtiss.Wri't A (½g)	8	15¾	15½	15½	
24¼	15½	Cutler.Hamm'r (¼g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
7	5¾	Davega Stores (¾)	1	6	6	6	Jan 31
15	13⅜	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15	15	15	Jan 31
9½	9½	Davidson Chm (.60g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 28
25½	18½	Deere & Co	29	20¾	19⅞	20½	+ ¾
25	22¾	Deere & Co pf (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
15½	12	Diesel Wem-Gil (2g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 31
17⅞	13½	Del & Hudson	2	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
8⅜	6½	Del Lack & W	9	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
108	94	Detroit Ed (2e)	3	94	94	94	Jan 31
37½	29½	Devoe & Rayn A (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 31
26⅜	20¾	Diamond Match (½e)	9	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
36	31½	Diam Mat pf (1½)	1	36	36	36	Jan 27
9¼	7¼	Dist Corp-Seag	1	13⅜	13¾	13¾	
16	12⅞	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	1	13⅜	13¾	13¾	
66	58	Dist Corp-Sf ww (5)	9	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+3¾
17	15⅞	Dixie Vortex (1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
22½	19½	Doehler D C (2g)	1	20	20	20	
60¼	53¾	Dome Mines (1e)	51	60¾	59	59¼	— ¾
8¼	6	Dominion Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 28
46¼	37½	Douglas Aircraft	29	39⅞	38⅞	39¼	+ ¾
98	87⅝	Dow Chem (¾e)	1	91	91	91	+3¾
22	19¼	Dresser A (1½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 27
12⅝	8¾	Dresser B	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
	⅛	Duluth So Sh & Atl	5		⅛	⅛	Jan 3
	⅛	Duluth S S & A pf	30		⅛	⅛	Jan 3
3½	2¾	Dunhill Internat	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 22
10	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Jan 28
20⅜	107⅜	du Pont de N (6¼g)	20	113¼	111	113¼	+1¾
138½	132	du

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¼s '43-46 June	106.1	106	106.1
4	3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.3	107.3	107.3
8	3¼s '41	107.11	107.10	107.11
10	3¼s '46-44	107.24	107.24	107.24
2	4s '54-44	112.26	112.26	112.26
2	4¼s '47-45	104.13	104.13	104.13
10	2½s '48	103.11	103.11	103.11
1	3s '46-46	105.28	105.28	105.28
5	3½s '49-46	106.16	106.13	106.16
2	3¾s '51-46	109.13	109.12	109.13
55	3¼s '52-49	106.8	106.7	106.7
3	2½s '53-49	100.2	100.1	100.2
25	2½s '60-58	102.11	102.8	102.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3¼s '64-44	104.10	104.6	104.10
10	3s '49-44	103.28	103.28	103.28

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s '49-39	101.31	101.29	101.31
17	3s '52-44	103.31	103.28	103.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
20	Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	100¼	100	100
1	Alleghany 5s'4	66½	66½	66½
9	Alleghany 5s'49	59¼	59	59
4	Alleghany 5s'50 st	31½	31½	31½
2	Allied Stre 4½s'51	82	82	82
33	Allis Chalm 4s'52	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Am T&T 5½s'43	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
9	Am T&T 3¼s'6	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
30	Am T & T 3¼s '61	101¼	100⅝	101¼
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	106	106	106
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1	Arm Del 4s '57	90	90	90
12	Arm Del 4s '58	91¼	90	90¼
38	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	107½	108¼
16	AT&SF aj 4s '95	100	100	100
30	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	101	100¼	101
15	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	103⅜	103⅜
15	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	107½	107	107½
48	A C Line 1st4s '65	101	101	101
5	A C Line 5s '45	86	85	86
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s48	81½	81½	81½
2	Atl Gu & Wl 5s '59	28	28	28
48	B&O rfg 6s '95	64½	64½	64½
3	B&O 1st 5s '95	34	32¼	34
17	B&O rfg 5s '96	67½	67	67½
7	B&O 5s '96 F	30½	29½	30½
46	B&O 5s 2000 D	30¾	29½	29¾
73	B&O cv 4½s '60	29½	28¾	29½
1	B&O 4s '48	28½	28¾	28¾
6	B&O 5s S W '50	63	63	63
6	Bing & Aroo cn 4s51	104	104	104
5	Bell Tel 5s '55 C	127¼	127¼	127¼
6	Beth Stl 3¾s '60	94½	94½	94½
84	Beth Stl 3½s '52	88¾	86¾	86¾
20	Boston&Me 5s '67	43	41¾	43
2	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	38	37½	38
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103½	103½	103½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	52	51½	51½
3	Brown Shoe 3½s52'50	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	106½	106½	106½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	110	110	110
3	Can Sou 5s '42	32	32	32
1	Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Can Pac 5s '54	118¼	118¼	118¼
5	Can Pac 4s '60	101½	101	101½
15	Can Pac 4s '60 st	98	97¾	98
6	Carb C&G 5s '38	88½	88	88½
2	Cen Il E&G 5s '51	100½	100	100
5	Cen NY Pow 3¼s'62	98½	98½	98½
67	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	103	102¾	102¾
3	Certain-td 6½s'48	62¾	62½	62½
9	Champion P&P4½s '50	93¾	91¼	92½
1	Chic&Nor 5s '39	106	106	106
2	C&O 4½s '92	105¼	105¼	105¼
20	C&O 3½s '96 D	118¼	118¼	118¼
9	Chi&Alton 3s '49	94	93¾	94
24	CB&Q 4½s '77	23½	23	23½
23	CB&Q 4½s '78	103	102¾	103
98	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98½	97¾	98¼
19	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¾	103¼	103¼
19	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107¾	107¼	107¾
11	Chi&E Ill 5½s '54	102¾	102½	102½
32	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16	15½	16
3	Chi I & L 6s '66	18¾	18½	18¾
63	CM&St P 5s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11¼	11	11¼
20	CM&SP 4s gen 4s'89	4¼	4	4¼
20	CM&SP 3½s '89B	27	27	28½
2	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	26½	27	27
62	Chi &NW cv 4½s '49	21¼	21½	21¼
3	Chi&NWest 2037C	6	6	6
4	CRI&P 4½s '34	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	CRI&P 4s '88	8¼	8¼	8¼
9	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¼	18	18¼
5	CTH&EK inc 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Ch Un Sta 4½s '63	48	48	48
3	Ch&Wind 4s '52	10½	10½	10½
6	Childs Co 5s '43	58	58	58
1	Cin Gas&El 3¼s'65	57	57	57
5	CinUnTerm4½s '57C	103¾	103¾	103¾
20	CCC&StL 4½s '63	109¾	108¼	108¼
7	CCC&St L gen 4s '93	63½	61½	63½
2	Clev & Pitts3½s'48C	106¼	106¼	106¼
17	ClevUnTerm 5½s '73	88	88	88
9	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	75	75	75

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Col F & I 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	91½	91½	91½
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	Colmbia G 5s 1951	83½	87½	88¼
3	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '66	106	106	106
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97¼	97½
9	Com'l Cred 2¾s '52	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
2	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106	105⅞	106
2	Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	104½	104½	104½
1	Con Edis 3½s '46	105	105	105
7	Con Edis 3½s '66	102½	102⅜	102½
7	Con Oil 3½s '51	97½	97	97⅜
1	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
1	Consum Pow 3½s '66	103	103	103
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
6	Cuba RR 7½s '46	55	55	55
10	Cuba RR 6s '52	48	47½	48
7	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	82	82	82
10	D & R G 4s '36	13	12¾	13
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	104	104	104
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
14	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	El Paso Natl Gas4½s'51	102½	102½	102½
50	Erie rfg 5s '67	77¼	77¼	77¾
29	Erie rfg 5s '75	77¼	77¼	77¾
5	Erie 1st 4s '96	51	51	51
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	28½	28	28½
1	Erie Genl 5s'27	90	88½	90
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	98	98	98
10	Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	106	106	106
4	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105	104¾	105
4	Gen Mtr Cast 5½s '49	129½	129½	129½
2	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	49	48½	48¾
6	Goodrich 4¼s '56	21	21	21
12	Goodrich 5s '65	95½	95¾	95¾
5	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	92¼	92½	93
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104½	104½	104¾
8	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	94½	94¾	94½
69	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106½	106	106½
12	Gt Noo 4s '46 H	96½	96¼	96½
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	87½	86½	87½
2	G Bay & W deb B	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	Hackens Wat 4s '52	10	10	10
1	Hocky V 4½s '99	108½	108½	108½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	115	115	115
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	22	22	22
36	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	52¾	52	52¾
23	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	19½	19	19½
2	Ill Cen 4s '55	38	37	37
17	Ill Cen 4½s '66	41½	41	41½
4	Ill Cen 5s '56	31¾	31	31¾
27	IC&CSL&NO 5s '53 A	40	48	49
18	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	37½	36½	37½
1	Ill Steel 4¼s '40	34½	33¾	34
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
25	Interb RTr 5s '32	104¼	104¼	104¼
49	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	18	17¾	18
4	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	19	19
10	Int Gt Nor 3s '56 C	17½	17	17½
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	67	67
7	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63	63	63
10	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	40¼	39	40½
25	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¾	89½	89¾
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	88	87¾	87¾
7	Int T&T 5s '55	54¾	54¾	54½
8	Jones&LgnSt4½s'61	87¾	87½	87½
8	KCFt&Mems4s'36	38	38	38
7	K C South 5s '50	56	56	56
1	K C South 3s '50	105	105	105
6	K C Term 4s '60	110	110	110
4	Keppers Co 4s '51	106½	106½	106¾
10	Kresge Fnd 4s '45	101½	101½	101½
2	Lac Gas 5½s'43	36¼	36	36¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	55¾	55¾	55¾
41	L&SMid 3½s'97	94	94	94
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	29¾	30
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54½	54¾	55½
1	Leh Val Coal 6s '33	99½	99½	99½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '44	98	98	98
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	40	40	40
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	20	25½	26
19	Leh Val 4s 2003	24½	23½	24½
10	LehValHTerm5s'54	58	58	58
4	Liggett & M 5s'51	124	124	124
3	Liquid Carb 4s'47	105½	105¾	105¾
18	Loews 3½s'46	99¾	99	99¾
14	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	69¼	68½	69¼
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	87½	86½	86¼
5	Louis & N un 4s'40	103½	103¼	103½
2	Lou&N S&N Ala 5s'62	117½	117½	117½
75	Louisv&Nsv Jt M 4s'52	75	74¾	75
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90	28¾	28½	28¾
1	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	98½	98½	98½
2	Met Ed 4½s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
9	MidlRy&L 5s'61 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
25	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101	100¾	101
3	Mil&Sparta&NW 4s'47	17½	17½	17½
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3¾	3½	3¾
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	63¼	63¼	63¼
3	Mo-Ill 5s'59	20¾	20½	20½
1	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	20½	19½	20½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	56	56	56½
8	M-K-Tex 4½s'62 B	36	35	36
1	Mo Pac 5½s'49	5¼	5	5¼
1	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	22½	22½	22½
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	20	19	20
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22	22	22¼
24	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20	19½	19½
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	22½	22½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	21	21
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	7¼	7¼
5	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100½	100½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	73¾	73¾	73¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Mor&Essex 5s '55	57	56	56
1	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	61	61	61
1	Mor&Essex 3¾s 2000	61	61	61
1	NashChaSt L 4½s '78	63	63	63
1	Nassau El 4s '51	32½	32½	32½
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	99½	99½	99½
30	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103	103	103
1	Nat Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	N O Fu Sv 5s '52 A	91	91	91
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '56 B	91	91	91
1	N Y Cent Term 4s '83	60	60	60
1	NY&Erie R&Ext 4½s '65	109	109	109
28	NYC rfg 5s 2013	82¾	82	82¾
21	NYC 4½s 2013 A	87	87	87
6	NYC cn 4s '98	74½	74	74½
10	NYC 3½s '52	76	73½	76
29	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87	84½	86¾
19	NYC&HR 4s '42	85¾	85¾	85¾
37	NYC&HR 3½s '97	89	87½	89¾
3	NY Le Sh 3½s '98	87	87	87
7	NY Chi & StL 4s '37	90	90	90
13	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	43¾	43	43¾
35	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	47½	46	47
5	NY Conn RA 6s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105½
7	NY Conn 4½s '53	104	104	104
7	NY G L H&P 4s '49	114½	114½	114½
4	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	22½	22	22½
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8¾	8¼	8¾
1	NY Ry 6s '58 ft	98	98	98
7	NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
1	NY St&W rfg 5s'37	105	104¾	105
7	NY Tel 4½s '39	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	NY Tel 3½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	NY Telep 4½s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NY Trap R 6s '48 st	64	64	64
3	Nor Am Co 5s '81	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Nor Am Ed 5s'69C	101¼	101	101
40	Nor Pac 4s 2047	99½	99½	99½
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	81	79¼	81
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	70	70	70
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	71½	71½	71½
52	Nor Pac 4s '97	68	68	68
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	58¾	58¾	57¾
7	Orden & L Cha 4s'48st	9	9	9
5	Ohio Ed 4s 65	100½	100	100
5	OhioEd 4s '67	99¾	99¼	99½
32	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99¾	99½
1	Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	99	99	99
55	Ore RR & Nav 4s'46	107	106⅝	107
2	Or-Wash RR&Nav 4s'61	103	103	103
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	72¾	72¾	72¾
9	Pac Gas&El 3¾s'66	101	100¾	100¾
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Pac Mo 4s '38	106¾	107¼	108¼
10	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	78	78	78
2	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103	103	103
2	Para Pict 6s 55	100	100	100
2	Penn Ohio Ed 4½s'77	99	99	99
37	Penn P&L 3½s'61	101	101	101
19	Penn Co 4s '63	98	98	98
2	Penn RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Penn RR cn 4½s'60	118¼	118	118
11	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102	102½
28	Penn RR gen 4½s'81	81¾	81½	81¾
38	Penn RR 4½s'84 E	98¼	97	97½
2	Penn RR 4s '48	97	97	97
4	Penn RR 4½s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
12	Penn RR 3½s '52	95½	95	95½
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	80	80	80
41	Pere Marq 4½s '56	81¾	81¾	81¾
26	PhelpsDodge3½s'52	75¾	75¾	75¾
4	Phila Co 5s '67	84½	84½	85
1	Phila Co 5s '67	104½	103¾	104½
1	Phila Elec 2¼s '67	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	105¾	105¾	105¾
33	Philippine Ry 4s '37	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	23½	23	23½
1	Pitts&W 4s '54	100	100	100
108	Pitts&W 4½s '58	107¾	107	107¾
12	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	100½	100	100½
90	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	50½	49¼	50½
1	Radio Keith 6s '41	14½	13¾	14½
2	Read 4½s '97 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Read 4½s '97 B	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Rem Rand 4½s '56	83	83	83
1	Repub Stl 4½s '61	91	91	91
5	Repub Stl 4½s '61	108	105½	106
5	Repub Stl 4½s '56	79	78	79
2	Richfield Oil 4s '52	80	80	80
2	R Islnd&Pac 4½s'34	92	91¾	92
13	Safeway Strs 4s '47	9¼	9	9
3	SaguenayPow 4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
1	StLIM&Sth 4½s'33	101½	101	101½
1	StL&SF 4½s'78ctf st	88	88	88
1	St L SW 5s '52	10	10	10
3	St L SW 2nd 4s '89	18½	18½	18½
5	StP&SCstPaL4½s'41	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	SA&A Pass 4s '43	80	80	70
1	SanAntPub8vc 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
54	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	8¼	8¼
3	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¼	8¼
5	Sea A L rfg 4s '50 st	14	14	14
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '50	6¼	6¼	6½
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '50 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
9	Sea-AlPla 6s '35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	Shell Un 3½s '51	98¾	98¾	98½
30	Simmons 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
5	So Bell T&T 3¼s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	So Cal Gas 4½s '65	107½	107½	107½
5	Sou Kraft 4½s '36	90½	90½	90½
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	55½	55½	55½
6	Sou Pac 4½s '68	55½	53	54½
23	Sou Pac 4½s '81	55¾	55¾	55¾
8	So Pac 4½s '69	77	77	77
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	81	77	81
8	So Pac cit 4s '49	60	59	60

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9½	6¼	Conn Ry & L pf	10	9	9	9	Jan 25
68	66¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	68	68	68	Jan 18
75½	71	Cons Cig pr pf (6½)	60	69	68½	68½	Nov 1
56	50	Corn Exchange (3)	120	50	50	50	— ¼
11¾	6¾	Cuba RR pf	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
87	70	Cuban-Am S pf (18g)	30	110	70¼	70	Jan 31
50	48½	Cushman 7% pf (3½g)	20	49	49	49	Jan 31
22½	22½	Cushman 8s pf	20	22½	22½	22½	Jan 7
103½	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½g)	10	103¼	103½	103½	Jan 19
4¾	4½	Detroit & Mackinac	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 24
		Detroit & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
34	31	Dixie-Vortex A (2½g)	100	31	31	31	Jan 27
115	113	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	115	115	115	Jan 27
114	111¾	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	110	114	113¾	114	Jan 28
160	157	Eastman Kod pf (6)	40	162	162	162	+3
106½	104	Endicott-John pf (8)	10	104½	104½	104½	Jan 31
		Erie & Pitts (3½g)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	1½	Fairbanks Co	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 27
11¼	8½	Fairbanks pf	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
		Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	
		Filene's Sns (1.70g)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
95¾	89	Food Mach pf (4½g)	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jan 28
65	56	Foster Wheeler pf	20	56¼	56	56	Jan 28
40½	38	Franklin Simon pf	30	38	38	38	
107	103½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	40	103¾	103½	103¾	+ ¼
27	24	Fuller pf (8)	20	25	24	25	Jan 26
13½	9¼	Fuller 2 pf	50	13½	13¾	13½	+ ¾
16¾	13¼	Gamewell	10	14½	14½	14½	Jan 31
90	89	Gannett pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Jan 21
130	118	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	118	118	118	Jan 31
115	110¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	100	115	115	115	Jan 22
		Gen G & El cv pf	10	34	34	34	Dec 10
104	102	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	70	120½	120½	120½	Jan 28
90	87	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	90	90	90	Jan 7
38¾	20¼	Gen Steel Cast pf	260	23	23	23	Jan 28
		Gen Time In pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Jan 26
80	77	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	77	77	77	Dec 21
		Gotham Silk H pf (7)	50	58	57¾	58	Jan 19
127½	125	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	130	130	130	Dec 29
40	40	Green B & W (7½g)	30	40	40	40	+2
		Greene Cananea (3a)	10	60	60	60	Jan 21
28	17¾	Guantanamo Sug pf	30	21	21	21	Nov 15
34	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	100	34	34	34	Jan 28
100	96	Hamilton W pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Jan 26
95½	92	Hanna 85 pf (5)	20	92	92	92	Jan 20
123½	123½	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	123½	123½	123½	Jan 31
65	60	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	65	65	65	Jan 29
145¼	140	Heime pf (7)	40	145½	144	144	Jan 17
128	126¾	Hercules P pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Jan 28
100	98	Holland F pf (5)	20	99½	99¼	99¼	Jan 21
		Holly Sug pf (7)	20	109½	109½	109½	Jan 31
38	29	Illinois Cent 4% L (4)	110	30	30	30	Nov 27
138	138	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	10	138	138	138	+ ½
95	90½	Intercn Corp pf (6)	20	93	93	93	Jan 29
6	3¾	Int Ry C Amer	330	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
48½	38¼	Int Ry CAm pf (1¼k)	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅝
68¼	62	Int Silver pf (10g)	10	64	64	64	Jan 29
75	65	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	10	69	69	69	+1
117	116¼	Island Ork C pf (6)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
124½	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	122	122	122	Jan 28
128	126¾	Jones & L S pf (5½g)	120	70	68	70	Jan 31
118½	116½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	118½	118½	118½	Jan 28
		Keith-A O pf (5¼k)	100	83	80	80	Dec 1
87	80	Kendall pf (6a)	10	85	85	85	Jan 27
		Kinney (G R) 1st pf	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
16½	12	Kinney pr pf (1½g)	20	15	15	15	Jan 28
18	12½	Laclede Gas	10	13	13	13	Jan 31
30	22½	Laclede Gas pf	10	22½	22½	22½	Jan 29
100	95	Lehigh P Sec 4% pf (4)	50	100	100	100	Jan 17
106	103½	Loose-W B 8% pf (8)	100	103½	103½	103½	Jan 29
134½	132	Lorillard pf (7)	560	131	129¾	129¾	—2¼
126	121¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	60	126	125	126	Jan 21
9	7½	Manati Sug pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	12½	Manhattan Ry gtd	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 17
1½	⅝	Market St Ry	20	1½	1½	1½	Jan 31
11½	7	Market St Ry pr pf	40	8	8	8	Jan 29
1¾	1½	Market St Ry 2 pf	100	1½	1½	1½	Jan 20
157	157	Math Alkali

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

London's Last Toll Gate

Monitor Camera Club From S. S. Laurance, Croydon, England

College Road Is Not Only One of the Most Attractive Thoroughfares in London, It Boasts the Only Remaining Toll Gate

Lines About Leaders—115

By a Staff Artist

Emmeline Pankhurst

(1858-1928)

EMMELINE PANKHURST was one of the liberators of women.
She earned a world-wide reputation as a great suffragist.
She was born in England of good North country stock.
Her father had risen to partnership in a large cotton factory.
The girl very early enjoyed reading the newspapers to him.
It was a time of stirring struggles for freedom everywhere.
Together they pitied Negroes, and they envisaged reforms.
Then Emmeline gradually uncovered more personal problems.
Why was she particularly expected to agree with her brothers?
Why was their education considered more important than hers?
At 15, she attended a meeting dealing with the cause of women:
Her own problems were evidently nothing compared to theirs.

AT 21, Emmeline married Dr. Pankhurst of Manchester.
She was very fond of pretty clothes, dances, French novels.
The doctor was a serious scholar with many academic honors.
But did he not stand for progressive ideas, for disarmament?
Did he not achieve great things in the promotion of education?
So she gladly abandoned all girlish dreams for public work.
And her salon became a center of conferences for her husband.

TWENTY years later, Dr. Pankhurst suddenly passed on.
Emmeline found herself with a home of five children to support.
She accepted a near-by post as Registrar of Births and Deaths.
As a Poor Law Guardian, she had already seen much misery.
This new situation brought more contacts with despairing cases.
But could women defend themselves without access to Parliament?
So the franchise struggle became Mrs. Pankhurst's sole aim.
In 1903, she invited a few interested friends to her home.
And the "Women's Social and Political Union" was born.
Now she must find a member of Parliament to espouse her cause.
In the end one of them did consent to bring in a suffrage bill.
On that day a throng of women filled the lobby and passages.
The House seemed sympathetic, but the bill was talked out.

AS the Prime Minister had ignored it, a campaign began.
For years, a policy of revolt was carried on by crowds of women.
For years, no politician spoke without fear of interruption.
London saw long processions; the country, innumerable platforms.
New members threw themselves unreservedly into the movement.
Parades, kites, posters, umbrellas, advertised its objectives.
Now the leader had given up her home for a crusader's existence.
Like a nomad, she traveled about from meeting to meeting.
She roused audiences to tremendous hurricanes of applause.
At times, the public would pour in thousands of pounds.
At other times, her journey would end in a dreary prison cell.

THE World War suddenly swept away all other preoccupation.
Within a short time, Mrs. Pankhurst passed into obscurity.
But in the black hours of peril, men turned to their women.
They entrusted them with the work of keeping civilization alive.
And 1917 saw the equal right to vote definitely given to all.
After many years in America, the leader returned to England.
Time is yet to unfold the results of her victory.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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"Up the Steps, Down in Somerset"

Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

Church Steps Near Old Minehead

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

You Never Can Tell

Probably no man, unless it was Lincoln, was more indifferent to dress than the famed author of "Progress and Poverty," Henry George.

On one of his tours the single tax advocate happened to be the sole passenger on a sleeping car. The colored porter approached Mr. George and lamented "the po'ness of business." Which inspired the reformer to hand him an unusually large tip.

Looking from the money to Mr. George's not overfastidious clothes, and again to the generous tip, the porter exclaimed incredulously: "Dat all fo' me? Well, you sho never can tell 'bout a frog till you see him hop!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

The results of recent explorations in South America are covered in today's cryptogram. The asterisks (*) denote proper names.

V ENZZ-ULAEL *VBNCDFVL VGDVHAC, IZJDLK AGNC HON BAPLHVDLQ VLR SPLKZNQ AI *GNLNTPNZV, CNXACHQ RDQ-FAGNCJ AI V EVHNCIVZZ EDHO V RCAX AI LNVCZJ V BDZN.

An Acrostic

Definitions are given below for 6-letter words to be filled in. The letters given form the first and last letters of each 6-letter word:

A - - - - - C
C - - - - - I
R - - - - - T
O - - - - - S
S - - - - - O
T - - - - - R
I - - - - - C
C - - - - - A

(1) North polar region. (2) Balsam of Spanish West Indies. (3) To do a thing again. (4) Eyes. (5) Plaster used as coating for walls. (6) Lumber. (7) Type in which letters slope to the right. (8) A country of North America.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing MILK to SOUP in six moves.

In What Proportion?

In order to obtain a mixture containing 22 per cent butter fat, in what proportion must cream containing 32 per cent of fat be mixed with milk containing 5 per cent?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings another list of words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	reduce	exude	
2	agitate	preserve	
3	reject	enlarge	1
4	destroy	leave	
5	imbibe	sell	
6	enact	applaud	
7	censure	forbid	
8	approach	accept	
9	permit	nullify	
10	purchase	pacify	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Billy Owl Plays Truant

A Story for Children

One morning Billy Owl decided that instead of going to school he wanted to sit on a tree limb and say, "Whooo! Whooo! Whooo!"

"Who likes to go to school anyway?" he asked his mother as she tucked a piece of cake into his lunch box. "Whooo?"

"Now, now," laughed Mother Owl. "You want to be a wise little owl. Here are your lunch and your reader. Now fly along to school."

Billy Owl gave his mother a good-by peck on one feathery cheek, took his lunch in one claw and his reader in the other, and flew off toward the hollow oak where Schoolmaster Owl taught school.

The night was crisp, and the trees in their bright autumn leaves looked so beautiful that Billy Owl sighed as he flew slowly through the woods. At last he decided that instead of going to school he would call on his Cousin Hoot Owl who lived on the other side of the woods. But when Billy Owl reached Cousin Hootie's house his Aunt Hootie met him at the door.

"I'm sorry," she said, wiping flour off of her claws onto her apron, for Auntie Hootie was busy baking, "but Hootie is in school. He said they were going to practice flying lessons at school today."

"Thank you," said Billy Owl, and he flew away feeling lonely, and wishing he had gone to school, for he liked flying lessons.

"But I suppose it is too late to go now," he thought.

So he flew to a friendly cedar tree that he knew about, and there he placed his lunch box and his reader at the foot of the tree and was just settling down among the warm branches for a nap when he spied Rolly Rabbit.

"Oh, hello, Rolly," called Billy Owl, and his eyes grew big and round as he spoke. But Rolly Rabbit scuttled under a heap of brown leaves and did not answer, so Billy Owl settled down amongst the warm branches of the cedar and fell asleep.

Now while Billy Owl was sleeping, Polly Mouse and Dolly Mouse happened by.

"I smell something good to eat," whispered Polly Mouse, sniffing around Billy Owl's lunch box.

"I do too," squeaked Dolly Mouse. "Let's open this box and see what it is." Patiently the two mice went to work, and soon they had the lunch box open. And there inside the box they spied all the nice food Mother Owl had so carefully prepared for her son.

How good it looked! How nice it smelled! Dolly Mouse took a nibble of it, and Polly Mouse took a nibble of it. And the two mice kept on taking nibbles until, the first thing they knew, the lunch was all gone.

"Oh!" squeaked Dolly Mouse.

And, "Oh!" squeaked Polly Mouse.

And away they scampered into the night, leaving not a crumb for Billy Owl.

When Billy Owl awoke he was hungry, so he decided to eat his lunch. He flew down to the foot of the tree to get it, but he found only an empty box.

"Who ate my lunch?" he hooted, hopping about first on one foot, then on the other. "Whoo? Whoo? Whooooo?"

While he was hopping indignantly about, he suddenly heard a whirr of wings overhead. Billy Owl looked up: it was his teacher and his schoolmates taking their flying lesson. They were calling happily to

He Found Only an Empty Box

one another and did not even see him down there on the ground.

Billy Owl watched them fly out of sight, then he shook his round head sadly. "No lunch and no flying lesson," he muttered. "Who said it was fun to play truant? Whooo? Whoooooo?"

He picked up his empty lunch box and his reader and flew slowly home.

Good Nature

It seems to be so easy to be good-natured, I wonder anybody takes the trouble to be anything else.—Jerrold.

In Lighter Vein

No Better

"Honor among thieves is a myth," said the lawyer.

"You're right. They're no better than the rest of us," replied his partner.

Anybody Want to Teach Us Music?

A recent "Somesense Rhyme" offered the following well-intentioned reminder:

The only frets
By which one wins
Are those one gets
On violins.

Now comes H. O. M., of San Quentin, Calif., with a query as to the whereabouts of frets on a violin. He adds:

If by frets
You want to win,
Let me suggest
A mandolin.

Somesense Rhymes

Man must content himself with hats
Monotonously ordinary;
For woman buys so many that
He never can afford to vary.

The Power of Credit

"This is a wonderful suit of clothes I'm wearing."

"It looks like an ordinary piece of goods to me."

"What I mean is, the wool was grown in Australia, the cloth woven in New England, the thread was made in Britain, the suit was made in New York, and the dealer I purchased it from has his store in Peoria, Illinois."

"What's strange about that?"

"Why, it's a wonder that so many people can make a living out of something that I've never paid for."—Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.'s House Organ.

Now It Can Be Told

"I note that many newlyweds are using trailers."

"Yes, a rolling home gathers no ma's."

No Sale

"I say, waiter, call the manager; I can't eat this awful stuff."

"It's no use sir, he wouldn't eat it either."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Co-operation

Two men joined the police force. They were so keen that they summoned dozens of people on minor charges, and most of the defendants had to pay fines. The two young constables were on the eve of promotion when the inspector was surprised to receive their resignations.

"Why do you wish to leave the force?" he asked. "Are you discontented in any way?"

"It's not that," replied one of them. "Myself and Dan intend starting a station of our own. He'll run in the beggars and I'll fine them."—Tit-Bits.

Worth Knowing

MORE THAN 50 P.C. OF THE AUTOMOBILE OWNERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE "USED CAR MOTORISTS"
KEEP OFF
GREENLAND
THE DANISH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ALLOW FOREIGNERS IN GREENLAND!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Attention, Fathers!

Seattle, Wash.

Rain was falling in Seattle the night before Thanksgiving, and a woman waited for the bus on a corner where a young newsboy cared for his regular stand. In the hurry of evening travel a man, very evidently laboring under the load of intoxication, passed by. The young newsboy turned to the woman, saying: "They ought to close up all places selling drinks for about two weeks before every Thanksgiving."

The woman replied, "Why not two weeks afterward, as well?"

"That's all right, too," sang out the newsboy.

"Well, now that we've gone that far, why not close them up altogether?" added the woman.

The young man replied: "It's all right with me! Say, if my father ever drank, my mother would surely get after him strong! But, do you know, I've never seen my father in any way under the influence of drink. And believe me, I'm proud of him!"

How the woman wished the father of that young man could have heard the ringing voice with its pride in his always sober father! Had that father been a man ever tempted to take the smallest drink, the pride of that voice would forever protect him from indulging in the slightest use of any intoxicants. And how grateful that father can be that he has given that young man the glorious memory of a father whom he has never seen under the influence of drink!

Again: Attention, fathers!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Moving Day

This is "moving day" for the two players who take part in this unique game. Of course, more than two—depending on the size of the room—can enter the race, just so that they do not get in one another's way.

A chair is provided for each player, at one end of the room, upon which have been arranged a number of household utensils—12 or 15, at least (the same number on each chair). An old shoe or an umbrella is also provided each player, which he must carry under one arm all the time while he is in this moving day race.

At the other end of the room is another chair—one for each player—under which all these various articles must be placed.

Each one in the "race" starts at a given signal and must move as many articles as he can across the room and deposit them neatly on the floor underneath the vacant chair provided for that purpose.

If in his haste to get to the other side of the room he drops an article, he must stop to pick it up, and all articles placed under the vacant chairs at the other end of the room must be arranged on the floor in an orderly manner. And the winner is the one who gets all of his articles over underneath the vacant chair first, placing also his shoe or umbrella—which he must carry with him all the time—on the vacant chair!—R. R. S., Denver.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Sort of Discovery*

By Le Pelley

PLUNKY — I FORGOT MY HAT AT THE CLUBHOUSE LAST NIGHT!
I GO BY THAT WAY — I'LL PICK IT UP FOR YOU
IT OUGHT TO BE ON THE PEG BACK OF THE DOOR
I COULDN'T MISS IT!
WELL, GOOD NIGHT, BUD — SEE YOU TOMORROW —
I'LL BRING YOUR HAT TO SCHOOL WITH ME
BUT WHEN BUDDY GOES BY TO GET TUBBY'S HAT — HE EVIDENTLY FINDS SOMETHING AMISS
SEE TOMORROW'S STRIP
E' GOODNESS SAKE — MAYBE I WON'T BE ABLE TO TAKE TUBBY HIS HAT AFTER ALL !!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good-by to the Wooga*

By The Hagers

THE EXPEDITION WIDGEON PLANNED WAS READY NOW FOR WOOGA LAND.
A REAL SAFARI; PORTERS FOUR, WITH FOOD TO LAST THREE MONTHS OR MORE.
THE HAPPY WOOGA GRATEFULLY SAID, THANK YOU AND GOODBYE, TO ME.
PROFESSOR WIDGEON PAUSED TO DOFF HIS HELMET. ZIP! AND THEY WERE OFF!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A well-known American aviator, flying over the mountains and jungles of Venezuela, reports discovery of a waterfall with a drop of nearly a mile.

An Acrostic: Arctic, Capivi, Repeat, Optics, Stucco, Timber, Italic, Canada.

Letter Changing: Milk, silk, sick, sock, soak, soap, soup.

In What Proportion?: 17:10.

Fun With Antonyms: Reduce—enlarge; agitate—pacify; reject—accept; destroy—preserve; imbibe—exude; enact—nullify; censure—applaud; approach—leave; permit—forbid; purchase—sell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Light on Labor Relations

HEARINGS of the National Labor Relations Board will not be blocked by the courts. That is the essence of the latest important decision by the United States Supreme Court. Two opinions read by Mr. Justice Brandeis lay down the rule that the labor board shall be free to investigate charges of unfair practices under the Wagner Act. Only after the board's rulings have been affirmed by a circuit court can they take effect. Therefore, the high court declares, there can be no damage from hearings and no basis for injunctions to prevent hearings.

In determining that the board's hearings are legal the court properly throws back upon Congress and the people responsibility to determine whether they are also fair and wise. The court refuses to rule on public policy and rebukes a lower court for "improvident exercise of judicial discretion." Its decision may well precipitate a new effort by Congress and the people to examine the results of the Wagner Act and the operations of the labor board and make their own decision on policy. Senator Vandenberg has proposed amendments to the Wagner Act and Senator Burke only last week urged an investigation of the labor board.

Collective bargaining has been generally accepted by the American people as an established policy. And the great majority of citizens doubtless feel that there should be opportunity for hearings on unfair labor practices. Yet many employers have not accepted these purposes and much remains to be worked out in their actual application. Many employers still feel that they involve unwarranted interference with the conduct of their business. Their feeling and their interest were represented in the "ruling" of fifty-eight leading lawyers that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional.

Since the Supreme Court reversed that decision officially, opposition has been based more realistically on whether the Wagner Act is wise and fair in its operation. This has centered attention on the labor board. There has been sharp attack upon it as being an advocate for workers instead of an umpire between workers and employers. It has been charged that it exercised all the power of a court without the judicial processes of a court.

Defenders of the board declare it operates in strict accordance with the terms of the law and is only carrying out the purposes of the Wagner Act. And against charges of unfairness to employers they cite the fact that of twenty board orders reviewed by the courts eighteen have been upheld.

The NLRB and the Wagner Act have become the fulcrum of a struggle involving vast interests of workers and employers—to say nothing of the vaster interest of the public in good labor relations. The conflicting charges should be well aired. Employers declare that the Wagner Act is one-sided. Leaders of labor insist it must be one-sided until employers accept collective bargaining and the major industries are effectively organized to make collective bargaining work as it does in England.

On one side are charges of unfairness by the labor board. On the other are pleas that the worker has no one else to present his case. In the middle a good many independent observers believe that the operations of the act and its administering board have gone far enough to show where improvements based on experience can be made.

There seems sound reason to support the legal ruling of the Supreme Court that investigations by the National Labor Relations Board should be free and unhampered. Does not the same reason—the need for more light on labor relations—now urge a full and free investigation of the Wagner Act and its administration by the NLRB?

After the Bonus—Pensions

HOW long is the memory of the American people? Within the next few years it will be gradually and increasingly dinned into their ears that they are forgetful and ungrateful of the services rendered by men who risked their all to serve in the army and navy during the World War. An effort will be made by veterans' lobbies—is being made—to shame them into granting blanket pensions to widows and dependents of former service men by saying the nation owes a debt to them.

How long, indeed, is the memory of the American people?

Does it recall the purposes of President Woodrow Wilson in obtaining the provision of war risk insurance by the Government for members of the armed forces during that conflict? Wilson was a historian. He knew the costs of wars and how succeeding generations went on paying for them. He sought to avert the need and the demand for pensions by providing in advance for compensation to the families of men who actually fell in the service or as a result of it.

But that was not enough. Does the American public remember the Adjusted Compensation acts of the early 1920's? Bonus agitation was begun then. Statesmen tried to meet it in a way that the nation could finance and that would do the veteran the maximum good at the time he would probably need it most. The adjusted compensation was arranged to be paid in 1945 and after. Does the American public remember that?

But 1945 was not soon enough. The veterans' lobbies had to collect the bonus before it was raised. They induced Congress to override President Roosevelt's veto in 1935 and pay it immediately. One argument that weighed heavily with many citizens was that here was a debt that had been acknowledged to the veterans; why not pay it at once and have it discharged? The implication was that by meeting the obligation then it would not have to be discharged in later years; the veteran and his family would be able to take care of themselves. The veterans' organizations carefully avoided committing themselves to this implication, but it softened the sentiments of many citizens and Congressmen into going along with them.

Thousands of American former service men are in hospitals or are working under handicaps today—twenty years after the war—as a result of sacrifices made actually in the firing line or in the line of duty. The United States owes its first debt to those men and should positively and generously remember it. The nation should remember, too, that every dollar dissipated in wasteful blanket pensions or in pressure group pension scandals such as those after the Civil War reduces by that much the resources available to discharge the debt to the most deserving.

Under the legislation proposed, if a man who served merely a few safe months in training camp should forty years later marry, his wife, who knew nothing of the anxiety of waiting for a soldier's return, could still be drawing a pension after another forty years for a service in which he incurred little more risk or hardship than in ordinary daily tasks. And such pension might indirectly be at the cost of adequate care to the actual victims of the ravages of war. Will the American people remember that?

Boston Tightens Its Belt

MAYOR TOBIN deserves public support in his efforts to economize in Boston's administration. Such efforts in a City Hall so habituated to largess may seem strange, but they are essential when prospective expenditures appear to exceed prospective revenues by $11,000,000.

Public officials who complain because there is inconvenience in closing two relief stations might put a finger to their lips if they could look at the budget books on Mayor Tobin's desk and know that even now he is wondering where he will find funds to pay their salaries. It is possible that ferry service will be curtailed, vehicular tunnel fares boosted, and other city services cut in ways that will be vividly noticeable, but citizens should remember that these are at last the surface results of long years of waste and of spending more than was taken in.

Mayor Tobin is not to blame for these conditions. He should be encouraged in his efforts to trim expenditures nearer income. While disturbing at the moment, such economies might easily lead him into wholesale departmental reorganizations and consolidations that eventually would mean actually improved services for less money. Some hint of this deeper approach to the problem is contained in the granting by the City Council of the Mayor's request for $25,000 with which to have an expert governmental study made.

Women Against War

WORTHY of note is the unity with which nearly 1,000 informed women, gathered in Washington for the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War recently, supported co-operative action between nations as the way to end war.

Rumor has it that State Department officials have taken new courage from the women's stand to proceed with an international co-operation policy, up to this time implied by administration spokesmen, but not enunciated.

The "America for Americans" point of view cropped up in discussions of reciprocal trade agreements and boycotts, but when it came to a final vote international co-operation triumphed. The dissenters bowed to the will of the majority.

Considerable credit for the success of the conference is undoubtedly due to the reverence the women feel for their leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. She had an important ally at this year's meeting in Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who went further in denouncing isolation than her husband has yet ventured.

With peace organizations badly split today on this very question, it is commendable that these women, leaders in communities from coast to coast, could draw up a program for action with as little friction as they did. Evidently they sensed the great need for united action in moving against war.

Words and Mr. Chase

Book News of the Day

IT IS Stuart Chase again writing at the top of his voice about a new enthusiasm. In his TYRANNY OF WORDS (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50) Mr. Chase makes the public "semantics-conscious," whereas Alfred Korzybski, P. W. Bridgman, C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards, whom Chase undertakes to interpret, failed to get semantics off the scholastic shelves.

Semantics is the study of meanings. *Words* are symbols. *References* are the meanings ascribed to things. *Referents* are the things themselves—hard, tangible things, like Hobie Baker, Mr. Chase's cat. Words are accurately used and meanings are clear when the referents can be produced. "My aunt has a house." This is communicable, because "aunt" and "house" are producible objects, visible and within the experience of men. But . . . :

> Hail to thee, blithe Spirit!
> Bird thou never wert.

Alas, poor skylark. Shelley is here willfully casting his referents down the "blue deep." He is adrift in abstractions—so are men who use the words democracy, fascism, communism and similar terms without producing referents.

Mr. Chase scores, as usual, a pungent, dramatic book, probably destined to be a best seller. Although he has inadequately digested his sources, he, nevertheless, joins Thurman W. Arnold in underscoring the menace of words when they become clotted with careless connotations.

But what he grasps is not so revolutionary as he thinks. Sharpen words to a pin point of accuracy and they may still be blunted by careless thinking and vicious motives. Let the faddist world beware the tyranny of semantics. Better words will improve thought, but thought and motives still mold words.

To Mr. Chase, Harold Laski merely "blabs" when he discusses democracy, because his words lack referents. Mr. Laski does not "blab," however, to the student of political economy. Education de-blabs many a word. The world might first utilize all the preciseness and honesty in the dictionary. The suspicion persists that the author is growing his tree from the top down.

If Mr. Chase appealed solely for more careful use of words, he would be in a well-nigh unassailable position. But he attacks whole areas of knowledge. Few natural scientists display his distrust of deductive reasoning and the philosophies of formal logic. Many men have hurdled the referent and from the middle premise brought home a great truth, demonstrable both by the inductive and by the deductive process.

Let us find more referents. But let us not sacrifice new frontiers of enlightenment because the contradictory sense experiences of men have not furnished a referent for every winged thought.

R. M. B.

Coming and Going

Museum Piece

BACK in one corner of the Pioneer Memorial State Park at Harrodsburg, Ky. — surrounded, the last time I saw it, by purple ironweed, tufts of broom sedge, and perhaps a Jimson weed or two—stands a relic of bygone days which may recall to many the days of their youth on father's or grandfather's farm. The article is a venerable ash hopper. The meaning of the term should be obvious, although it cannot be found in the dictionary; but its use probably is a mystery to all save those with first-hand experience. Yet it was one of the most valuable implements in rural American life for more than two centuries, and still is in use in many parts of the South and Middle West—in fact, wherever hogs are butchered on the farm instead of being sent to the packing house.

The relation between hog butchering and an ash hopper becomes more intelligible when it is recalled that leaching wood ashes produces lye, and lye and fat make soap. And soft soap was a homely farmhouse necessity until long after the War Between the States and the introduction of cheap factory soap in bar form. Indeed, many a grown man of today can recall how nothing else ever succeeded so well in removing the traces of the oleaginous task of greasing the axles of the farm wagon or the family surrey. And though it may have been hard on the hands, every woman who made the transition from soft soap to yellow knew that the home-made article was superior at the washtub.

* * *

The "back yard" of the pioneer fort at Harrodsburg was, indeed, the appropriate place for the old ash hopper. It stood weed-surrounded and neglected in every farm lot until spring, when it was put in repair and last year's ashes sprinkled on the flower beds or kitchen garden to sweeten the soil. For, of course, these were wood ashes; there's no potassium carbonate to be gained from the residue of coal. All winter the ashes from the fireplace and the kitchen range had been carefully saved, and the back porch or the woodshed was filled with boxes and barrels into which the precious store had been carefully emptied. The unrendered fat from last winter's butchering, the ham and bacon rinds, drippings and surplus grease from the frying pan, anything to which animal fat clung, had been stored in the smokehouse in stone jars or other vessels. Now, with the time approaching for housecleaning and the washing of winter quilts and blankets, the necessity arose for replenishing the family soap supply.

It was the boys' task to fill the hopper, a boxlike affair with a small opening at the bottom. The ashes had to be tamped down so that the water would not rush through like a flood. After the first day's leaching the process was repeated on top of the first day's ashes, until all were utilized. The first bucketfuls of water were poured in gently, to permit the ashes to settle. Then the hopper was filled with water, as much as it would hold. One of the girls usually dipped the lye from the receptacle below into an earthenware jar which in turn supplied the big iron soap kettle boiling the mixture of caustic liquid and fat.

The women folk supervised the soap-making, and this was a task for the mature and experienced. Not everyone could mix lye and fat in proper proportions and boil the mixture just long enough, but the younger women tended the kettle, skimmed off lean meat, skin, and residue and fished out the whitened bones.

When the soap mixture was conceded to have boiled long enough, the embers beneath the kettle were scattered and the soap allowed to cool. That night it was poured into the barrel in the smokehouse. From it soap was dipped to fill household receptacles.

* * *

But lye soap is known on comparatively few farms today. The ash hopper has long since rotted away or been used for firewood. Unlike the quilting frame, the spinning wheel and the loom, it was not sent to the attic to repine until some collector of antiques or relative from the city found it and enthused over it. Nevertheless, the ash hopper is an authentic piece of early Americana and deserves a niche in a museum.

Kentucky's Pioneer Memorial State Park has done well to preserve a specimen. It belongs with the log homes, the ox yokes, the schoolhouses with puncheon benches, garret ladders, Dutch ovens and other fireplace cooking paraphernalia, and all the other homely appurtenances we have outgrown, but which were once as necessary as today's electric refrigerator, newspaper, steam laundry, and chain store.

MALCOLM BAYLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Ethics of Horsetrading

By Frank L. Perrin

NO LEGAL code is looked or appealed to by those who, now somewhat less frequently than in an earlier day in the United States, find adventure, sometimes pleasure, and often a small profit in trading horses with neighbors or transients. In an interesting biography published within the year, James E. Watson, a former Representative and later Senator in Congress from the State of Indiana, relates an incident in which he tells of the only time he ever heard Herbert Hoover, former President, laugh aloud. Mr. Hoover, as is well known, was raised as a Friend, or Quaker. Knowing that many of this faith were among the constituents of the Indianian, the then President sought from that gentleman a confidential estimate of their character and standing in the communities where they resided and were best known.

The entertaining narrator, whose veracity has never been publicly questioned, relates that in response to the solicitous inquiry he testified to the splendid character of these people as citizens and loyal supporters of the then existing regime. But this blanket indorsement was qualified somewhat by the necessary reservation that occasionally one "brother" would get the better of another in a horse trade. To illustrate, he told of the experience of one whom he referred to by name who discovered after one of these transactions that the animal taken in trade was not sound. He did not complain. This was but the fortune of friendly commercial warfare. A few weeks later the horse was traded to another neighbor farther down the road. He, too, was a brother of the faith. But he was somewhat more restive and inquisitive. He came back to "Brother John" and asked embarrassing questions.

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The situation was not altogether a pleasant one. No gentleman, even a horse-trader, relishes being accused of duplicity. When asked, point-blank, if he knew the animal was unsound, he replied that he did not until he had reached home after his deal with its former owner. The original owner had said nothing about it, he insisted, so he had been inclined to the opinion that the matter was regarded as a secret.

That, according to general agreement among good neighbors everywhere, may be a reasonable code of ethics in the school made famous by David Harum and his predecessors and successors. But it is not so generously or so carelessly regarded when it is resorted to in the administration or determination of more important and more significant affairs. In these the public, as is its right, demands that those invested with authority and the power to bestow rewards or exact penalties deal fairly, justly and honestly with those seeking redress and those who are called to account for alleged offenses against the law.

The tactics of even the ethical horse-trader are frowned upon by those who demand that their representatives in the courts and in the departments allied with the courts personify justice, and that their every act shall be able to withstand the white light of inquiry and investigation. They demand that the courts shall not be used as bludgeons to intimidate those against whom it is threatened to employ the criminal code as a weapon to enforce obedience to some economic formula, as it may be made to appear was done in a matter in which it was alleged that the anti-trust laws were violated.

* * *

A few weeks ago it was announced that charges had been made against Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger, who for more than twenty-five years has presided over the Federal Court in the Eastern District of Wisconsin, because it was alleged that he had discharged a grand jury and thereby had nullified the action of agents of the Department of Justice who, it now appears, were endeavoring to coerce the defendants in the case under investigation into agreeing to a "consent decree" which would, in the end, render the threatened prosecution by Judge Geiger's court impossible.

It is commendable that those who have practiced in the accused Judge's court, as well as hosts of others, knowing the subterfuge alleged to have been resorted to by those high in authority in the Department of Justice, have come to his defense, and that in doing this they have made possible a revealing exposure, if the fact is established, of practices no less reprehensible, ethically, than those which they sought to discourage or penalize. There is a code somewhat more commendable than that which horse-traders have adopted for themselves.

The Wide Horizon

Europe Watches America

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

DESPITE its own serious preoccupations of many kinds, Europe at the present time is watching America with the most intense and sustained interest. There are two main causes for the unusual eagerness with which European eyes are following developments in the United States. One, more immediate and concrete, is curiosity over the American reaction to the Japanese threat in the Far East. The other, more fundamental but less actual, is a vague but growing conviction that America's action—or inaction—will ultimately turn the scales toward world peace or world war.

It is an accepted maxim that nations, like individuals, unite and collaborate most easily and quickly when faced with a common danger. In the eyes of most Europeans, America today faces the same peril as Europe—the peril of being forced into war by the aggressively expansionist policy of a dissatisfied authoritarian power. Certainly in France, the opinion prevails very generally that the United States must soon meet the challenge of the "totalitarian mentality" in the Pacific as France and other democratic countries on the Continent have to cope with it on the Rhine and in the Mediterranean.

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Will the result be that "common front" of the "three great democracies" for which France has yearned so long? Will America collaborate actively with Great Britain and the French Republic in opposing the "fascist menace"? These are the questions now being asked in France.

The unhappy outcome of the Brussels conference should forewarn Frenchmen against any hasty conclusions as to the answer to these questions. But it is also true that in at least two instances since the collapse of the Nine-Power parley, President Roosevelt has revived the theme of his Chicago speech: co-operation of the democratic countries to preserve peace.

This ensemble of statements surely cannot be considered negligible. Taken together, they certainly appear to furnish a basis for France's hope that Washington is moving slowly, perhaps, but surely, toward the cherished ideal of a bloc of the "three great democracies."

Thus it is hardly surprising that the average Frenchman—and the same could doubtless be said for the average European, at least in the democratic countries—is keeping an unusually watchful eye on developments in America. This new European interest in the United States of America is naturally relative, uneven, intermittent. Haltingly, as if staggering under its heavy load of armaments and its heavier burden of fearful distrust; tentatively, as if uncertain which road to take; fitfully, with frequent impatient returns to its own narrower preoccupations—but nevertheless persistently and hopefully, Europe is looking today toward the New World.

There are many manifestations of this phenomenon. Perhaps the most significant and the most human is the very real interest which the people, as individual men and women, reveal in what is going on in the United States. In France, for instance, I very seldom have even a brief conversation with any Frenchman, be he cabinet minister, diplomat, shop-keeper or taxi-driver, that he does not ask me eagerly about America: about President Roosevelt and his New Deal, about America's attitude toward Japan, about American neutrality and about the prospects of the President taking some new peace initiative in Europe.

* * *

The underlying reason for all this is clear—clearer, no doubt, to an international observer than to the various European nationalities themselves. It is essentially this: that most of the peoples of Europe today still have a deep-seated feeling or conviction—which is sometimes confused and beclouded but is there just the same—that real and lasting peace and prosperity for all must be built on democratic ideals, and that therefore America's efforts today to work out these ideals of democracy, liberty and unity on a continental scale are of supreme importance.

Thus there are two distinct aspects of Europe's renewed interest in America. The various continental governments keenly realize, and very frankly recognize, the potential strength of the United States in war—its tremendous, in fact its decisive, military, naval, and air power. In this sense, and as a dominant financial factor, America is ever present in the calculations of European statesmen—dictatorial as well as democratic.

The other aspect is the belief in "Pax Democratica"—that is, in the Roosevelt-ian doctrine that, ultimately, peace must be based on democracy.

This implies, however, that democratic government itself must be made to work, to function more efficiently in the face of changed economic and social conditions. The true "democratic front against fascism," must it not be active co-operation in proving that democracy is the best human form of government, rather than an all-but-impossible alliance directed against certain totalitarian powers?

It is with these ideas in thought that France and other countries of Europe are looking earnestly westward, to discern how successfully America is going to solve the problem of meeting the collectivist challenge to democracy both within its own borders and in the world.